REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8377.—New Series. BOMBAY —MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	21
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1 0
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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 18th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves Bombay	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Rutnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	19	„ Negapatam	31
„ Carwar	20	„ Madras ......Jan.	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Coconada	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Calicut	23	„ Callingapatum	5
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	7
„ Alleppey	24	Arrives CALCUTTA...Jan.	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line at once or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Muscat	24	„ Fao	5
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Bushire	7
„ Linga	26	„ Linga	9
„ Baharein	28	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	30	„ Jask	15
„ Fao ......Jan. 1876.	1	„ Guader	17
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrives BUSREH	2	Arrives BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	From Liverpool. Saturday.	From Bombay. Wednesday.
INDIA	2289	500	......	......	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	......	......	5th Jan. 1876
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2177	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2063	500	27th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1876.
KHIVA	C. J. Perrins	2609	450	3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S. KASHGAR, 2,621 Tons, and 450 H.P., Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above carrying H. M. Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th December 1875. Superintendent.

THE ZANTE, S.S., has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and will be discharged in the Sassoon Dock. CONSIGNEES are hereby requested to PAY FREIGHT for, and TAKE DELIVERY of, their GOODS, without delay. No claim of any kind will be admitted unless duly certified by the Captain, before the departure of the Steamer.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Zante.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..................Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.
Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

LETTS' DIARIES
FOR 1876,
at English Prices,
viz. 8 Annas to the Shilling for Cash ;
10 Annas for Credit.
ALL SIZES,
on sale by
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the well-known BUNGALOW, situated on Cumballa Hill, known as the "PROSPECT LODGE," formerly occupied by the Hon'ble Sir Michael Westropp, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Hawkins. Rent Rs. 200. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a two-storied BUNGALOW on the verge of Cumballa Hill, formerly in the occupation of R. M. A. Branson, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW on Cumballa Road, open to the Sea breeze. Rent only Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES IN THE FORT.

RAMPART ROW.

SIX RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rents Rs. 600, 500, 300, 300, 200, 200.

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow street. House Agent.

HORNBY ROW.

RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rents Rs. 500, 300, 275 100. Also several RESIDENCES in different parts of the Fort, from Rs. 35 up to 400. For particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE OFFICES of the SUB-REGISTRARS of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWAR will be REMOVED on MONDAY, the 20th instant, from their present quarters, at No. 12, Lohar Chawl Street, to their old quarters in the Small Cause Court Building.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 11th December 1875.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PIGEON SHOOTING at COLABA, on THURSDAY MORNING next, the 16th instant, at 7 A.M.

Gentlemen wishing to go in for a SWEEPSTAKES should send their names and Rs 5 to C. WHITTLE, Esq. (Queen's), Colaba, or C. YOUNG, Esq., R. E., Marine Lines, as soon as possible.

The Rules of the Bombay Gun Club will be observed.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, also on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New Bank of Bombay, 11th December 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 349 of 1875.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, &c..........Plaintiff.
vs.
FURDOONJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE, &c.........Defendant.

The Sale advertised in the above suit to take place on the premises on the 4th proximo, will TAKE PLACE on the premises on the 17th JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th Dec. 1875.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.
Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.
The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM, DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS Answers by letter to "A.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department receives special care and attention, the management confining their transactions to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, the management trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which the business has been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the business, combined with a large capital, enables them to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS.
Of Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold with space for portrait or hair ;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

BRACELETS.
Jewelled, with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise ;
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 500.

BROOCHES.
Of Plain, chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold, with space for hair, and hook for attachment of Watch chain ;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

BROOCHES.
Jewelled, with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 300.

BROOCHES MOURNING.
Of Jet and Gold, Plain, or set with Onyx or Parel
From Rs 45 to Rs. 100.

CHAINS :
ALBERT, OR GEN LEMEN'S WATCH.
Brazilian, Cable, Club, Fetter and Knot, Double Ring, Snake, and other patterns ;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250

CHAINS, NECK, FOR THE SUSPENSION OF LOCKETS.
Bead, Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Parisian, Snake, and other patterns ;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 150.

CHAINS, VICTORIA OR LADIES' WATCH.
Brazillian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Snake, and other patterns ;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 200

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN.
Anchor, Barrel, Boot, Bucket, Button-Hook, Camera, Cannon, Canoe, and Oars, Cocked Hat, Christian Persuaders, Compass, Cow, Cricket, Croquet, Cross, Falcon, Fly, Gridiron, Hammer, Key, Locomotive, Musket, Masonic, Quiver and Arrows, Umbrella ;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS.
Of Plain, Chased, or Embossed Gold, and Worked ; Small for Children ;
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 20.
Full size from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS.
Jewelled with Amethyst, Carbuncle Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise
Small for Children from Rs. 10 to Rs 25.
Full size from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

LOCKETS.
For Attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain ; to carry one, two, or four portraits ; of Plain bright or dead ; Chased, or Engraved, Gold ;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 150.

LOCKETS.
Jewelled with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Cornelian, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, &c., &c., &c. ;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

NECKLETS AND LOCKETS.
Plain or Engraved Gold and Jewelled complete in case ;
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 850.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Gold and Silver ; ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 120.

RINGS :
GENTLEMEN, FINGER.
Plain Gold Signet, Blood Stone, Cornelian, &c., &c., or Jewelled with Diamond, Emerald, Opal, and Ruby ;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 2,000.

RINGS, GENTLEMEN'S SCARF ;
(Clasp, double ring, or slide,) Plain Gold, Chased, Engraved
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

RINGS, GENTLEMEN'S SCARF.
(Clasp, double ring, or slide),
Jewelled with Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

RINGS, LADIES' FINGER.
Jewelled, with Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Pearl, Ruby, &c., &c.,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 355.

RINGS, LADIES' GUARD.
Plain Gold, Chased, Engraved ;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

RINGS, WEDDING, WARRANTED 22 CARAT GOLD ;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

SCARF PINS ;
Crystals, Plain, or Worked Gold, Jewelled ;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 100.

STUDS :
BREAST.
Plain Chased or Engraved Gold ; or Jewelled with Carbuncle, Coral, Cornelian, Diamond, Pearl, & Torquoise
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 250.

COLLAR ;
Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold and Jewelled ;
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8.

SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain, bright or dead, Chased, or Engraved, Gold ;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

BUTTON BOOTS.	Plain Kid, Rs. 11 8 per pair. Ditto with patent Toe Cap, and double Soles, Rs. 12-8. Pinet's Best Kid, plain Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 33 per pair. Pinet's ditto with Cloth Tops, Rs. 25. Cashmere, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22-8.	BALL SHOES.	Pink, or Blue Silk, Rs. 15 per pair. Grey or White Satin, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.
		LACED SHOES.	Strong Morocco, Rs. 8-8. Plain Kid, Rs. 17-8. Kid, with Cloth Tops, Rs. 12 8. Glace Kid, Rs. 10 8.
ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS.	Kid, Patent Toe Cap, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 15. Plain Soft Kid, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.	FANCY SHOES.	Bronze, Rs. 9 8 to Rs. 17-8. Black Velvet, with Steel Buckle, Rs. 27-8. Black Quilted Satin, Rs. 15. Plain Black Satin, Gilt Buckle, Rs. 13 8. Plain, with Steel Buckle, Rs. 22-8.
FRENCH BOOTS WITH TASSELS.	Kid, High button, Rs. 27-8 to Rs. 33. Cashmere, High button, Rs. 22-8. Silk Velvet, High button, Rs. 35.	WALKING SHOES.	Plain Kid, with high heels, Rs. 20. Ditto with Black Buckle and Bow, Rs. 25. Plain, with 4 Buckles, Rs. 33. Patent Leather double Soles, Rs. 15 8.
WALKING BOOTS.	Strong Kid, Patent Tips, Rs. 12 8. Strong Kid, with double Soles, Rs. 12-8.		

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE-ANNA-AND-A-HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MANILLA CIGARS.
CAVITE BRANDS.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's Special Agent at MANILLA.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS,
AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BRAND
of these favorite Cigars in Stock.
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS.
Mr. Neuberg's Own Brand,
The Indian Havannah *Par Excellence.*

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTATION.

	Rs.	a.
TENNIEL'S CARTOONS FROM PUNCH, 2 vols in 1. *Half Morocco gilt*	35	0
DICKENS' WORKS, "Charles Dickens" edition, 14 vols. *Half morocco*	65	0
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, *morocco antique*	60	0
BAGSTER'S FAMILY BIBLE, *best Turkey morocco with large treble gilt clasp*	65	0
AYTOUN'S LAYS of the SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, illustrated by Sir Noel Paton, *Quarto, morocco, very handsome*	30	0
PICTURE POSIES, Poems (chiefly by Living Authors) and Drawings by Walker, North, Houghton, Dalziel, Wolf, Pinwell, B. Foster, Frost, Ward, Mulready, Stanfield, &c., &c., *morocco antique*	30	0
TENNYSON'S SHORTER POEMS, illustrated by Millais, Stanfield, Creswick, Mulready, Horsley, &c. &c., 4to, *morocco antique*	30	0
BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS. Octavo, *green morocco antique*	20	0
SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, edited by Cowden Clarke, illustrated by Permanent Photographs from the Boydell Gallery, octavo, *blue morocco gilt*	16	0
MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH, illustrated by Tenniel, 4to, *smooth morocco, very handsome*	30	0
SHAKSPERE'S WORKS, edited by Charles Knight, with 340 illustrations by Sir John Gilbert. Royal 8vo, *antique morocco*	1	0
SHAKSPERE, CHANDOS edition, *small 4to, antique morocco*	12	8
INGOLDSBY LEGENDS, illustrated by CRUIKSHANK, LEACH, and TENNIEL, 4to, *cloth*	13	4
LEGEND and LYRICS by Miss Procter, illustrated by Eminent Artists, *quarto, morocco gilt*	30	0
FAVOURITE ENGLISH POEMS and POETS, 320 illustrations by Eminent Artists. *Small quarto morocco*	20	9
HOME AFFECTIONS POURTRAYED by the POETS, selected and edited by Charles Mackey. 100 engravings, *morocco antique*	25	0
HANDY VOLUME SHAKSPERE. 13 vol. *morocco in morocco lock case*	42	0
LONGFELLOW'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS, illustrated by 178 designs by Gilbert, *quarto, morocco gilt.*	28	0
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The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

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ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, December 17th and 18th, at SOUNDY & Co.,'s Premises, Hummum Street.

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THIS Department is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS CUTTER just arrived from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES ; we can guarantee a perfect fitting Shirt.

Sample Shirt made to measure in 12 hours.

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Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	The above, with Extra Superfine Long Cloth......... Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ....each	3 12
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Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes ....each	11 0

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ASQUITH & CO. have received a splendid assortment of Woollen Goods of the best qualities and newest Designs, specially selected for Indian Wear ; the Fit and Finish of each Garment is guaranteed.

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Office Suits for General Wear. *Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
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Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
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Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades......from A very large choice of these superior goods.	16 0
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Best White Drill	Six 30 0
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COATS.

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Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
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Vests, of the above materials	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	39 0
Do. Do. Do Frock Do	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 3
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

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SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
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23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S, BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieus, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 90, Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90 ; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls		Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12	„	„ 100
Pyramidal 16	„	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

FILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriage for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 5 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand, quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-lock Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 1¼d. per lb. will be paid on and after the 10th instant. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION should be made as the Liquidation will be CLOSED on the 31st December.

L FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 2nd December 1875.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO SECTION 5 OF ACT IX. OF 1863.

APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENSES for 1876, should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FRANCIS TURNER,
Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

Inspector-in-Chief's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1875.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," and in the Matter of the Property and Credits of JAMES DOUGALL, late of Oomraotee, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, deceased, who died intestate at Oomraotee aforesaid on the 19th day of August 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 18th day of November 1875, to JAMES MELVILLE, Attorney of Andrew Dougall, hereinafter named, of Bombay, Esquire. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said James Dougall deceased are required on or before MONDAY, the 31st day of January 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, at No. 23, Apollo Street, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Andrew Dougall, Esquire, of Strawberry Hill, Inverness, in Scotland, brother german, and next of kin of the said James Dougall, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or and over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 4th day of December 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MUNOO MEYA BIN MAHINOODDIN ENGINEER has CONTRACTED and AGREED to SELL a piece of LAND situated at Dharawee, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 23 on the name of the said Munoo Meya bin Mahinooddin Engineer, and containing by admeasurement 1,779 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East partly by land of Mucoon Ludkoo and partly by Government ground, on or towards the West, North and South by Government ground. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or right by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or in anywise whatever, are hereby required to make the same known to us at our Office, Elphinstone Circle, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim whatsoever.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Dated this 9th day of December 1875.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

COFFEE PROPERTY IN NORTH WYNAAD FOR SALE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at MANANTODDY on MONDAY, the 20th December, the following :—

That property forming portion of what is known as the VALLEY ESTATE, situated on the South of the Tyrrinhully River, extending to about 450 acres, of which about 100 are planted and the remainder forest. On this there is a good pulper, vats and tools, also 2 Cattle Sheds in course of erection, and 40 head of cattle.

That portion of the same Estate lying to the North of the Tyrrinhully River, extending about 200 acres, consisting of about 20 acres planted.
90 „ Forest.
90 „ Grass land.

On this there is one Cattle Shed in course of erection. The above properties are well roaded and watered and connected with Mysore and Western Coast by good Cart Roads. Distance from Manantoddy by Cart Road about 20 miles.

For further particulars, apply to the Superintendent Mr. JOHN LOWRIE, Pagoda Estate, Manantoddy, or to

MESSRS. ALSTONS & Co.,
Mangalore.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 11TH DEC. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market continues very steady, Friday's closing report giving the sales at 12,000 bales, to-day's message being firm, sales 8,000 bales. Spot prices are unaltered as yet, but Good Fair Omra G. F. clause is quoted at 5⅜d., an improvement of 1-16d. per lb. The comparatively moderate receipts at the American ports are, evidently, the cause of the increased steadiness, and should they continue to fall short of last year for another week or two, we might look for a much more active state of affairs, but with an excess so far of 138,000 bales, people will hesitate to reduce crop estimates without good foundation.

The American figures to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's Receipts	171,000	179,000	181,000
" Exports to U. K.	49,000	54,000	72,000
" " to Continent	42,000	41,000	25,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,762,000	1,624,000	1,347,000
" Exports to U. K. "	520,000	621,000	503,000
" " Continent "	360,000	180,000	199,000
" Stocks at the ports	666,000	656,000	637,000

The most important feature in these figures, after the receipts, is the direction of the exports. The Continent, it will be observed, has taken 180,000 bales more than during the same period last season, while 100,000 bales less has gone to the U. K. This apportionment does not, of course, affect the supply for all Europe, but, after all, Liverpool is the ruling Market and short receipts there cannot fail to exercise some effect in prices.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant contrasts with the previous two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total of all kinds	2,350,000	2,296,460	6,33,380
" Surats	570,000	633,380	754,930
Price of Mid. Orleans	7 3-16d.	7 15/16d.	8 5-8d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.	5d.	5 5-8d.

The tone of the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday is not given by Reuter, but the quotations show an improvement of 1½d. per piece in 8¼ lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings, while 40s. Mule Twist is quoted ⅛d. per lb. lower.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday there was no change of any kind.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94; French Rentes at 104. Bar Silver remains at 56⅛d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been exceedingly quiet to day and there is no actual change in rates. The feeling is still firm, but there is less of an upward tendency observable, and it seems evident that unless rates are supported by Calcutta advices we must see renewed weakness here for a time at least. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 15-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9⅞ to 29-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 9⅞d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 9 15-16d.	"

On Calcutta, and in Government Paper there has been no business done and quotations are unchanged.

In the SHARE MARKET to day there has not been much doing. Bank of Bombays are dull and a-half per cent lower. Apollo Press shares have advanced Rs. 100, while Fort Press are Rs. 50 lower. Land Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving concerns, where altered at all, are higher, Alliance being quoted Rs. 25, Dhurrumseys Rs. 10, Flemings Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share higher.

In COTTON transactions have not been large, the small available supplies and the comparatively high prices, asked by dealers restricting business. There is an active enquiry for nearly all descriptions and an advance of Rs. 1 per candy has been established.

FREIGHTS are very firm and for some small lots for immediate shipment £2-5s. has been paid, but there is not much doing at that rate and shippers do not seem inclined to engage forward. There is no sailing ship on the berth but an attempt is being made to fix an iron vessel at £2-2-6 for all January loading.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet and unchanged in every way, buyers seeming disposed to pause in their operations for a time.

COALS are dull. A sale of a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley November sailing via Cape is reported at Rs. 18 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	676½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	106
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
300	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	550
250	1,000	20,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	42,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,200
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	515
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	50
250	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
250	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
100	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,950
100	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	380
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	550
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	400
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Ship TIVOLI, 1,115 tons, Captain W. Greig, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain C. Mann, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Aden, Jedda and Hoodeida, with a general cargo and twenty-nine deck passengers.

THE BARQUE CALCUTTA, 843 tons, Captain T. W. Henson, will sail to-day for London via Hull, with a cargo of 21,537 cwts linseed, 360 cwts coir yarn, 200 cwts bones, and 160 cwts horns.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, 1,584 tons, Captain A. Coleman, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Lieut. Berkley, Mrs Irving, Mrs. Bunyeruick, five children and N. F. servant, Mr Rhodes, and Mr. Cuthill and child.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. J. B. D. Adams and servant. For Goa.—Mr. C. de Marchselle. For Mangalore—Mr. H. Russell. For Cannanore.—Lieut C. G. H. Spencer and servant. For different ports—Twenty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Guy Mannering	Mann	Jeddah, Nov 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Verona (s)	Simpson	Colombo.
	India (s)	Henderson	Calcutta.
	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Australia, &c.
	Canara (s)	Sanders	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Tivoli, Greig, to Rangoon.
Barque Calcutta, Henderson, to London via Hull.

The Steamer Guy Mannering, to Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
8	Curlew (s)	......	......
	Fathe Salem	......	......

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·946
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	67·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·5
Minimum do. do.	75·7
General Direction of wind	NNE, E, ESE, NW, N, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	191

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM LONDON.

Clara, 22 boxes gunpowder, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.
Agra s, 3 cases thread, Essoofally Heptoola.
Rajpoot, 100 cases brandy, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 3 cases thread and 25 cases soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.
India s, 5 cases hams, C E Mitchell and Co.
Tythonus, 20 cases matches, Shaik Adam Essoofally.
Tartar s, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, B and A Hormusjee; 60 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 21 cases sewing machines, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 15 cases brandy, Dinshaw Jemsetjee; 2 cases chlorodyne, Punnett and Co; 100 cases old tom, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 123 boxes old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BOSTON.

Sussan E Vockis, 1,000 cases kerosine oil, Belb Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 68 cases brandy, L. Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s, 3,000 bags myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 400 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 60 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 3 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee; 33 bales cotton, Velljee Natha; 160 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co.
Stelvio s, 1,297 bundles linseed cake, James Melville; 55 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 65 bales cotton, Venechund Joitadass; 65 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraz; 56 bales cotton, Mooteechund Purbhoodass; 50 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Pittamber.
Zampa s, 25 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 1,000 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 cwts horns, Abha Abdoola; 14 bales hides, Ruzabally Ally Rusa; 5 cwts horns, Ludha Ebram; 36 cases gum, Peerbhoy Assur; 10 cases cardamoms, Essuall Mahomed and Co; 2 cases gum amoniac and 10 cases vermilion, Abdoola Mooman.
Tartar s, 25 bales coir, Mooljee Hurridass; 500 bags wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 28 bales coir yarn, Curumsey Khetsy; 100 cases peacock feathers, Vinay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cashmere, 2,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s, 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 25 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Geelong s, 1 case nutmegs and 10 bags long pepper, Casumbhoy Buckerbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s, 2 bales cotton, Jairam Damjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 50 cases sharkfins and 3 cases P feathers, G H J Mahamed; 12 cases fishmaws and sharkfins; Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 22 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 56 bales cotton, S N Tulatee; 84 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 232 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 115 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Mareally Munjee; 1 case cambay stone, Ghellabhoy Moolchund; 12 bales twist, Vullubdass Manchund; 50 bales cotton, Mareallybhoy Dewraj and Co; 39 bales cotton, G H J Mahamed; 45 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 169 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s, 6½ chests opium, Ganeshdass Sobhagmull.

HIGH COURT.—13TH DECEMBER.

Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.
Equity Side.
For Further Direction and Costs.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allarackhia Soomar.—Lynch and Tobin.

For Consent Decree.

457-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Rabiabai widow vs W George Pedder.

LONG CAUSES.

389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and others—Jefferson and Payne.
90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Beteree Maharaz and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpalee—Moolee and B.
271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne.
432-75—Jamsetji C Cama—Framee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Janardhun and G.
5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbebee, widow—Khunderow Moroee.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.
339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Namchund vs Villa Bhima and others.—Bicknell.
306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanee Ardaseer W vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M B Limited vs Casee Bhacodeen—Shamrow Pandoorung.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Counsel's Reply.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Noriad Spinning and W Co, Ld, vs Annunjee Vishram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

269-75—Khunderao M—Dossabhoy Formusjee vs Buchoobai Parsee—A. Framjee.
528-75—Ardasir F—Buchoobai vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee D.—Khunderao Morojee.
609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow vs Haji Aly Mahomed—Balkrishna and B., and Crawford and Boevey.

For argument on a Judge's summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSE.

267-75—K Morojee—Maneckial Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Cowasjee.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL,
For Judgment

485-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Balajee Juggonnath vs Abdool TLatiff Bin, &c—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabee and Sayani
551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mulloo Ramji vs Dewjee Ramjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.
310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Raoonath vs The B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.
491-75—M H Khan—Bai Mutte vs Manockiall Damodirdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—Land Mortgage Bank of India, Ld vs Atmaram Modhowjee—In person.
297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hassunbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Thucker Dewjee Hurjee—Mr Judge.
155-75—Mooljee and Bomonjee—Gopalgeer Jairamgeer vs Man corebai widow—Shapurjee and Thacurdass.
278-75—Mr Balkristna and B—Pranjiwundass Jugjeewnndass vs William London—Tyabjee and Sayani.
273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurrotum Crustnajee vs Sakurbai widow and another—Mr Balkrishna and B.
230-75—In person—Mahomed Kassum and others vs Manomed Saian and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Campbell, Sub Lieut, Bengal 70th Regt, on duty from England. Rennick, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

DECEMBER 10.

Batty, Surg, Bombay 70th Regt N I, on leave from Rajkote.

DECEMBER 11.

Stevens, Major, Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 10.

Longcroft, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, to Kamptee.

DECEMBER 11.

Durrant, Vet Surg-Madras R A, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Sylvester, Surg-Major, Bombay 1st G Regt, N I, to join, to Poona.
Miller, Surg Major, Bombay 13th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Poona.

DECEMBER 12.

Bisset, Lieut, Bengal R E, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Sargeant, Captain, Bombay R E, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS,
Poona, 11th Dec 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
3rd Regt Sind Horse—Lieut F G Alexander, 2nd Wing Subn 19th N I, to officiate as 2nd Squad Subn, vice Lieut Monteith, Offg 3rd Squad Officer.
12th Regt N I—Capt H D Cathcart Staff Corps, to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Brown, Offg Adjt.
Capt and Local Maj H Kerr, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the C-in-C in India, confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl Lord Mark Kerr, C B, Comdg Poona Division of the Army.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the languages specified:—
Hindustani Higher Standard—Lt A Princle, 56th Foot and Lt A Wapshare, 108th Foot.
Hindustani Lower Standard—Lt F M Banister, 4th Bde R A.
Marathi—Sub Condr J Ezechiel, Commissariat Dept.
The undermentioned man of the unattached list, employed in the Ordnance Dept is promoted to Serjt with effect from the date specified against his name, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862:—
Private John Thompson, Master Artificer, Gun Carriage Factory, 5th Sept 1875.
The following orders are confirmed:—
68th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 3rd Dec 1875, appointing Lt Stanley, Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 4th idem.
13th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 4th Dec 1875, directing Capt Laing, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Col Lord, proceeding on leave.
Capt F D Mander, 13th N I, performed the duties of Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own, from the 26th Oct to the 29th Nov 1875.
The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars—Lt O E S Forbes, from 4th to 6th Dec 1875, on private affairs, in extension of leave on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec, 8, 1875.
REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Supdt of Customs at False Point is appointed, under Sec 48, Act XII of 1875, to be the Officer for the port of False Point to collect port dues.
Mr Reginald Porch, Offg Mag and Collr, Noakholly, having resumed charge of his duties on the 10th Nov 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 25th Oct 1875 is cancelled.
Mr Charles Richardson Marriott, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bl Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Collr in the Patna Division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Patna.
The services of Mr T J Murray, c s, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Sewan Division of the Sarun district, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.
Mr E A Bradbury, c s, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to the charge of the Sewan Division of the Sarun district.
Mr Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, cs, on leave is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Collr of Dinagepore.
Mr William Charles Muller, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Julpigoree, is transferred to Rungpore.
Mr A W Scanlan, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Maldah, is transferred to Julpigoree.
Mr C M W Brett, Asst Mag and Collr, Dinagepore, is transferred to Pubna.
Mr John George Charles is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Collr in the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr Charles will act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade.
Mr C A S Bedford, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Lohardugga district.
Mr L B Roberts, Asst Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders dated 5th Oct 1875.
Mr F G Millett, c s, who reported his arrival on the 14th Nov 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.
The privilege leave of absence for twenty-one days granted to Mr John Beames, Mag and Collr of Cuttack, under orders of the 23rd Nov 1875, is cancelled.
The appointment of Mr J F Stevens to act as Mag and Collr of Cuttack during Mr Beames' absence is also cancelled.
Mr F A Chichester, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to the district of Pubna.
An extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate has been granted by the Rt Hon' the Secy of State for India to Mr R M Waller, Asst Mag and Collr.
An extension of furlough for three months has been granted by the Rt Hon' the Secy of State for India to Mr W D Bruce, Ex Engr, second grade.
Mr W Heysham, Depy Collr, is vested with the powers of a Collr under the Land Acquisition Act (Act X of 1870) for the purpose of acquiring the lands required by the Eastern Bl Railway Company, for the proposed terminal arrangements for the accommodation of traffic at Goalundo in the district of Fureedpore.
The Lt-Govr is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon' Augustus Rivers Thompson of his seat in the Bl Legislative Council.
Mr Gloster Henry French, Dist Supdt of Police, fifth grade, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Noakholly.
Mr Earnest St George Kaye, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to the district of Jessore.
Capt Richard Percival Davis, Dist Supdt of Police, having reported his arrival on the 14th Nov 1875 on his return from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his new appointment at Julpigoree.
Mr C P Crouch, Asst Supdt of Police, who reported his return from furlough on the 4th Nov 1875, at Bombay, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to join his appointment.
Mr O S Stack, Dist Supdt of Police, who reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 4th Nov 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to join his appointment.
The Revd Henry James Matthew, M A, who reported his return from furlough on the 1st Dec 1875, is appointed to be Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the military Hospital, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.
The Revd A O Hardy, Offg Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, is appointed to be Chaplain of Barrackpore, vice the Revd W Brock.
Mr James B Baxter, Medical Officer at the Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month under Section 12-4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th Jany 1876.
Surgn Adam Scott Reid, 8th N I, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Chittagong during the absence of Dr C J W Meadows, or untill further orders.
The following Surgeons are appointed temporarily to do duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital:—
Surg George Spiers Alexander Ranking and William Beatson.
The Lt-Govr is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Baboo Beresur Chutterjee of his appointment as a Municipal Comr for the town of Howrah.
Mr H W J Bamber is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Comrs for the town of Jessore.
Mr C M W Brett, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be a member of the Road Cess Committee in the district of Dinagepore, with effect from the date on which Mr A Barooah, c s joined that district.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 25th Nov. 1875.

With reference to G G O No 1132, dated the 12th Nov 1875, Maj Genl F F Maude C B, V C, H M's Service, having reported his arrival in India, is posted to the Allahabad Division.
Maj G A Way, S C, returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.
In anticipation of approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C the name of Capt F H Beck, 15th Hussars, is to be added to the list of Officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot published in G O C C of the 29th Sept 1875, p. 484.
With reference to G G O No 1128 of 1875, the preparatory leave granted to Maj C W Campbell, (2nd in Command 2nd Bl Cavalry,) by G O C C 29th Sept last, is hereby cancelled.
The undermentioned Vety Surgs having reported their arrival from England, are posted for duty as follows:—
Vety Surgs J Hume, to Sitapur and R D Graham, to Ferozepore.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Meerut Division Order, dated the 13th Nov 1875, directing Surg J L Corbett, doing duty with the 4th Bl Cav, to proceed with the regiment to Delhi, and Surg J S Gunn, M B, to remain at head quarters in medical charge of the depot and wing of the 5th N I.
Jhelum Station Order, dated the 17th Nov 1875, directing Surg Maj A J Dale, M B, 22nd N I, to assume medical charge of the 23rd Pioneers, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 9th Nov 1875, during the absence on special duty of Surg Maj E Taylor.
Chakrata Station Order, dated the 18th Nov 1875, appointing Lt J F Inglis, 62nd Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Lt W Louis, 1-8th Foot, proceeding to Delhi with his regiment.
Dum Dum Station Order, dated the 19th Nov 1875, appointing Surg B B Connolly, 4th Regt, officiating Station Staff Surgeon, with effect from the 12th instant.
Attock Garrison Order, dated the 5th Sept 1875, directing Maj A G Miller, R A, to assume command of the garrison, consequent on the departure of Lt Col T N Harward, on general leave.
Sappers and Miners—Corps Order, dated the 17th Nov 1875, appointing Lt G W Bartram, R Engrs, Doing Duty Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lt W North, R Engrs, proceeded on field service, with effect from this date.
Lt P Haslett, R Engrs, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, vice Lt G W Bartram, R Engrs, appointed officiating Adjt, with effect from this date.
Lt S H Exham, R Engrs, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, vice Lt J Hare, R Engrs, proceeding on field service, with effect from this date.
1st Bl Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 12th Nov 1875, directing Capt A R Chapman, Offg 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, consequent on the return from furlough of Col W R E Alexander, Comdt.
33rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 4th Nov 1875 making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on general leave of Lt Col J T Harris, Comdt, with effect from the 22nd Oct 1875:—
Maj T W Rutherfurd, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.
Capt E L Stehelin, Qr Mr and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.
Capt J G Kelly, Offg Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.
Lt J H Sadler, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—Lt Col A W Twiss, (6th Bgde,) to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Capt T H Lloyd, (2nd Bgde,) to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Capt H W Rooke, (9th Bgde,) to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Lt G R Price, (A Baty 8th Bgde,) from the 19th to the 30th Nov, both dates inclusive, to remain at Jullundur, on private affairs.
Vety Surg S L Pallin, (8th Bgde,) to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
1-8th Foot—Capt E Jervis, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.
1-14th Foot—Lt Col W H Hawley, from the 31st Oct to the 9th Nov, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.
55th Foot—Lt Col J R Hume, to Chakrata and Dehra, from the 15th Dec 1875 to the 1st Jany 1876, on private affairs.
62nd Foot—Lt Col H E Jerome, V C, to Calcutta, for three months from date of availing himself of it, to study the Persian language.
92nd Foot—Lt Col A W Cameron, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 9th Feby to the 9th May 1876, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C 31st Oct 1874.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
16th Lancers—Lt A W D Campbell, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
(This officer vacates his appointment in the 5th Bl Cavalry, as a probationer for the Bl S C.)
Royal Artillery—Lt Col T N Harward (19th Bgde), from the 10th Oct to the 4th Nov on medical certificate, in extension; and to Calcutta, from the 5th Nov to the 4th Dec to appear before a medical board.
(This cancels the preparatory leave granted by G O C C 30th Oct 1875, page 564.)
General List, Infantry—Capt F H Williams, (2nd Wing Subn 37th N I) for the 16th Oct, in extension, to enable him to rejoin
Capt J M Tulloch, (attached to the 16th N I) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 15th Oct 1875 to the 15th Jan 1876, on medical certificate, in extension.

Simla, 29th November.

Lt Col W C MacDougall, S C, recently employed in the Stud Dept, is posted to Umballa for general duty.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
1-11th Foot—Maj E Birch, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
2-12th Foot—Sub Lt W St J Richardson, to remain at Ferozepore, from the 29th Nov 1875 to the 15th March 1876, on medical certificate.
43rd Foot—Sub-Lt R Eccles, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
63rd Foot—Maj C H Kinban, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.
108th Foot—Capt C V Hiffernan, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board
Late 6th European Light Cavalry—Maj A K J C Mackenzie, (doing duty 4th Bl Cavalry), to Bombay for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, to appear before medical board.
The following Orders are confirmed:—
Allahabad Division Order, dated the 13th Nov 1875, directing Surg Maj C H Y Godwin to assume medical charge of the time-expired men leaving Allahabad on 14th Nov and Surg A B Robinson to accompany that party.
Dated the 18th Nov 1875, directing Surg James Moran to proceed to Chunar, and officiate as Garrison Surg there during the absence of Surg G Hutchison, M D, or until further orders.
Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 15th Nov 1875, directing Surg Maj H Cookson to proceed to Dera Ismail Khan to assume Offg medical charge of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, vice Surgeon E Sanders, transferred temporarily to the 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Sirhind Division Order, dated the 15th Nov 1875, directing Surg J H Hunter, on being relieved at Subathu by Surg W Elgee, doing duty with the Kasauli Depot, to proceed to Saharunpore, for the purpose of taking over medical charge of the families 1-8th Foot proceeding to Peshawar.
Peshawar Dist Order, dated the 15th June 1875, directing Surg D N Martin, M D, 30th Punjab N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Surg, Peshawar, during the absence of Surg Maj R P Ferguson.
Dated the 17th Oct 1875, re-appointing Surg Maj R P Ferguson, Station Staff Surg of Peshawar, vice Surg D N Martin M D
Dated the 17th Nov 1875, directing Surg B Gupta to assume the Offg medical charge of the 20th N I.
Rohilcund District Order, dated the 17th Nov 1875, directing Surg F W Trevor, M B, 2-22nd Regt, to proceed to Agra for duty at that station.
Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 16th Nov 1875, attaching Surg H A Fogerty, M D, to the 85th Regt for duty.
Dated the 17th Nov 1875, directing Surg A Barclay to assume medical charge of the head quarters and half battalion 5th N I

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *cost* ... the ... is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for so small a sum. The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KERNER—December 10th, at the Apollo Bunder, the wife of M. Francis Kerner, of a daughter, (both doing well).
STRUTT—December 10th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Major J. R. Strutt, 3rd Regt N. L. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOLLEY—INGLE—December 4th, at St. Andrew's Church, Fort, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, M. A., David Jolley, Harbour Master, Bombay, to Mary Ann, widow of the late John Ingle, Master Pilot, Bombay Pilot Service.
MORISON—BARTY—December 10th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Revd. D. Macpherson, M. A., John Morison, Esq., of Calcutta, to Agnes M. Barty, daughter of the late Revd. James Strachan Barty, D. D. of Bendochy, Perthshire.
WATKINS—GORDON—December 11th, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, M. A., William Watkins to Grace, youngest daughter of A. R. Gordon, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRATT—December 8th, at Chinsurah, the wife of W. D. Pratt, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LANDALE—BRYNING—December 6th at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev. D. B. Morris, William Steuard Ernest, second son of Walter Landale, of Edinburgh, to Mary Tilden, eldest daughter of John Goode Bryning, of Windsor, Berks.

DEATHS.

KAPOOR—December 8th, at his residence, Burdwan, Lala Moonee Lall Kapoor, uncle-in-law to H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan.
TEMPLE—December 7th, at Belvedere, Calcutta, George Henry Gordon, the infant son of Sir Richard and Lady Temple.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1875.

WE should not like to put much faith in the telegram announcing that Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck have agreed to adjourn indefinitely the settlement of the Eastern question. In spite of all the official and semi-official articles that have been published to obscure and mislead the public opinion of Europe, there is every reason to suppose that the three great military Empires of the Continent have agreed upon a common policy in the East, and are resolved to carry it out. The ostentatious way in which the Emperor of Russia proposed the other day a toast to the alliance of the three Emperors, boasting that they only wished to secure, he might have said to dictate, peace to Europe, proves that this understanding is still unimpaired. But the present is not the season for military operations; and so Austria will go on fulfilling her customary function of drafting Notes till the spring comes and armies can take the field. The real result of the visit of Prince Gortschakoff to Berlin seems to be a resolution on the part of the Imperial conspirators to make a distinct bid for England's neutrality when they effect the partition of Turkey in Europe, by refusing to "take any "steps for an international conference on the "Suez Canal question." This refusal means that the Northern Powers, having an infinitesimal interest in the Canal, are willing to abandon it and Egypt to England; and, if England should embroil herself with France by occupying Egypt, so much the better for the three Emperors. Probably the calculation is just that the English people will not care to fight for Constantinople if Egypt is given up to them. The suzerainty of Egypt, too, will in itself be a very troublesome business, and will provide ample occupation for English statesmen for some time to come. It implies the extension of English authority over all Africa, and especially the protection of Abyssinia, Zanzibar, and other States that can oppose no effectual resistance of their own to Egyptian aggressions. The raids of M'Killop Pasha and other European filibusters who have entered the Khedive's service really serve no other purpose than to maintain the slave trade, which is still so flourishing that in the season sixty or seventy dhows a day crammed with slaves may be counted crossing over from Berbera and neighbouring ports to Makulla or Jeddah. If England consents to countenance the Khedive of Egypt without putting an end to the piracies of Egyptian officers and insisting on a right of search which will enable her really to suppress the slave trade, she will belie all her past history. She must make conditions with the Khedive, and one of them might be that she should have permission to have M'Killop Pasha hanged at the yard-arm of his own flag-ship. An example of this kind would keep Egyptian ambition within due bounds. It will be a good thing if, when the Detached Squadron is on its way to the Mediterranean station through the Suez Canal, it were to leave a ship or two of war to look after our new allies. The purchase of the Suez Canal shares was an admirable stroke of policy, but it fastens fresh responsibilities on England, which will probably, as Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff have no doubt perceived, hamper her more than ever in the event of the outbreak of a European war next Spring.

THE common opinion that Mr. Saunders, C.B., the late Resident at Hyderabad, was forced by the Government of India to resign his appointment because he had made himself disagreeable to our gracious ally, Sir Salar Jung, is unquestionably erroneous; for the arrangement that Sir Richard Meade should relieve Mr. Saunders, who wished, on account of his wife's ill-health, to go to England, was concluded some time before Sir Salar Jung, through the agency of the simple-minded *Pall Mall Gazette*, struck a treacherous blow at the reputation of the Resident at his Court. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Saunders may have resigned the service in disgust, on finding that the Government of India would not publish, in his justification, the whole story of the negotiations carried on with reference to the proposed journey of the Nizam to Bombay. Mr. Saunders evidently considers that his confidence has been betrayed and his conduct misrepresented by the publication of the imperfect version of the story which Sir Salar had caused to be printed for private circulation among the editors of friendly newspapers; for he showed his resentment by leaving Hyderabad without exchanging farewells with the Minister or the nobles of the Nizam's Court. His own lips, of course, are sealed; he cannot speak in his own defence; but we may infer from his acts that he thinks he has been treated scurvily by a man to whom he had written with all the frankness of familiar intercourse, never suspecting that his private letters would be treasured up and made use of against him by his correspondent. We are surprised that Mr. Saunders, after having had a few years' practice in the art of shaking hands every day with Briareus—no inapt description, we take it, of the duties of a Resident at Hyderabad—should not have suspected that a trap had been prepared for him by the crafty Minister, whose real sentiments as to the rights and dignity of the Nizam had been laid bare in the correspondence about Berar. But he seems to have thought that Sir Salar Jung was not an accomplice with the nobles and ladies of the zenana, who exaggerated the Nizam's illness because they considered it a degradation for His Highness to leave his capital, and that the Minister would be glad to have a little pressure put upon him by the Resident in order to strengthen his resistance to a palace intrigue. We should account in this way for the urgent tone of letters which Sir Salar, throwing off the mask, suddenly made use of to destroy the Resident's reputation as a diplomatist. Although all is fair in diplomacy, as in love and war, it is natural that Mr. Saunders should have been angry at what he must have accounted the dishonourable conduct of Sir Salar Jung; and he might fairly have expected his vindication at the hands of his own Government, whose instructions he had faithfully carried out. It is not too late for the Government of India to do Mr. Saunders justice; for the acceptance of his resignation has not yet been gazetted, and a few words in the *Gazette* would suffice to show that there is no desire to make him a scapegoat. But a Calcutta contemporary reminds us how Colonel Phayre and Sir D. Forsyth were treated by Lord Northbrook, and it seems to be too probable that Mr. Saunders will share their fate. The Government of India is bent on playing a great game of political hypocrisy in its intercourse with Sir Salar Jung. It knows, or it ought to know, that Minister's true character; but it affects to regard him as the most constant and unselfish friend of the British Government, instead of the ambitious and daring statesman that he really is. Lord Northbrook may, therefore, fancy he has done a remarkably clever thing in recognizing Sir Salar Jung as an injured innocent and sacrificing Mr. Saunders to the exigencies of the public service. But such selfish and short-sighted calculations never turn out well. The task of managing Hyderabad will become more and more difficult, so long as the public has no clear appreciation of the relations between the Paramount Power and Sir Salar Jung. An independent paper like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is a hearty advocate of an imperial policy, would, if it could only catch the drift of Hyderabad intrigues, think twice or thrice before lending itself to the support of schemes for destroying the authority of the English in India; and we hope some member of Parliament will, early next Session, call for the production not only of the correspondence about the proposed meeting between the Nizam and the Prince of Wales, but of that relating to the restitution of Berar to the Sovereign of Hyderabad. A just estimate may then perhaps be formed of the policy of Sir Salar Jung.

AT last the British press and public seem to be awakening to the fact that there is such a place as India, and as a natural sequence that India, like the rest of the world, has its own peculiar troubles and wants. Up to the present the "gentlemen who stay at home at ease" were quite content to let Indian matters rest in oblivion, satisfied if the relatives they had in the far East were supposed to be "getting on" fairly. In fact, to use an "Americanism," Indian affairs might "slide," though, in an Empire like India, composed of divers nationalities and conflicting interests, questions of vast moment must naturally crop up, which, if not promptly met and treated, increase to such a magnitude that those whose duty it was as the Paramount Power, to apply the cure in the first instance, or eradicate the cause altogether, are aghast at the fatal consequences which have resulted from their own ignorance, or neglect. It is therefore a matter of congratulation to find that the British press and public are at length arousing themselves from their apathy. It is now incumbent upon the Indian press and public to enlighten people at home respecting questions of vital importance to India, and the wants and necessities of those living in it.

For the last couple of mails various English papers have devoted a considerable portion of their space to subjects bearing upon India and the British Empire in the East. In a paper called the *Broad Arrow* the following statement is made with reference to a suggestion to occupy permanently some place in the Persian Gulf, so as to command the Gulf and strengthen Aden by having an additional connecting link between that place and India:—"Now that England holds the command of both "seas (Mediterranean and Red Sea) by means "of Gibraltar on one side, and the island of "Perim—which is now powerfully armed—on "the other." In this statement what a pitiable amount of ignorance is displayed. Yet, doubtless, wild and incorrect though this statement is, the great masses of the people at home believe it to be perfectly true, and go to bed contented and comfortable, firmly convinced that the British Lion is all-powerful in the Red Sea, and all that they have to do is, in case of emergency, to telegraph to the Officer Commanding the Perim outpost to close the navigation of the Red Sea, and, if needs be, capture all obnoxious vessels. Now, what is the real state of affairs, and what could that anything but to be envied individual, the Perim Commandant, do?

As is doubtless known to nearly all in India—that is, all Europeans—Perim is situated at the mouth of the Red Sea, some hundred miles from Aden; the straits of Babelmandeb, a mile and a half or two miles broad, separate it from the Arabian Coast, while the larger straits, from ten to fifteen miles across, run between it and the Dunkelli coast as that part of Africa is called. But the actual state of the island is but little known. On occasions the authorities are apt to style the place "the most important outpost of the British Empire in the East." So, judging from some of the statements in the English papers, do the good folk at home, with the addition, however, of deluding themselves with the false idea of its being armed, and, in a certain degree, in a serviceable state.

What are the facts? A detachment consisting of fifty sepoys, including a native officer from the native regiment at Aden, under command of one of the European officers of the regiment, is supposed to be sent every two months; but often the "exigencies of the service" (oh! happy expression, dearly-loved, and often called into existence by those clad with a brief authority, with reference to some unfortunate junior who may have incurred the great man's anger or resentment by too manly or independent a line of conduct) prevent the unfortunates being relieved at the proper date, and they have to exist as best they can on scanty food and in the hope that the morrow may bring the anxiously-looked for relief. Thus the entire force for offensive and defensive operations consist of fifty sepoys, and one European officer, in the present day more generally a Lieutenant-Colonel than a Lieutenant, such being the actual state of the Bombay Army, that, whereas Field Officers are as plenty as blackberries, a Subaltern is a *rara avis*, a sort of "four-leaved shamrock."

Now for its "powerful armaments." Will not the wily Russian and obstinate Prussian pause ere they provoke the anger of the masters of this stronghold in the East, ere they venture to join issue with that gallant garrison, or brave the pitiless shower of shot and shell they would have to encounter were they rash enough to attack "the most important outpost of British India." The Perim light house, built upon one of the highest parts of the island, some two hundred and forty feet above the sea, is inside the so-called Fort, or rather forms part of the N. W. face. The Fort is an oblong building some eighty yards by twenty-five, on the walls of which are mounted about a dozen *old jingals* that have scarcely ever been fired, for sundry good and prudent reasons, or perhaps because the Officer Commanding having only forty-nine sepoys would naturally prefer allowing his men to use their rifles in preference to the antediluvian species of weapons which frown so *threateningly* from the *ricketty* walls. But stop! British prestige is not committed alone to the care of forty-nine men and rifles, and a dozen old *jingals without men* to work them. Are there not 12-pounders to guard the British interests in the Red Sea? Two 12-pounder guns of a certain form there certainly are, carefully placed *outside* the Fort; but, alas! that British management in the East should be such, there are no artillerymen, native or European, to man them, and as the Indian Government does not allow the sepoys to learn big gun drill, dummies must the guns remain were all the British interests in the world at stake within gun shot of them.

So much for the supposed "powerfully-"armed island of Perim." In the *Home News* of Nov. 19th, brought by Thursday's mail, further mention is made of Perim, and a further ignorance, although in this case of a more pardonable description, is displayed. We are told:—"It is altogether "intolerable that an island which commands "the entrance to the Red Sea, and thus "practically is the key to Aden, which might "be described as the Gibraltar of the East, "should be held by a garrison of forty "sepoys commanded by a single Subaltern." This, as before stated, is a more pardonable error than some of the others, as people at home would scarcely imagine that the Bombay Army was so denuded of junior officers, that of late years it has been more usual to have a Field Officer commanding the outpost than a Subaltern. The allusion to Aden as the Gibraltar of the East is scarcely a happy one, and it is to be hoped that the Gibraltar of the West is in a better state. Has the story never reached India how, during a panic, a few years ago, costly Armstrong guns, three hundred pounders, we believe, were hurriedly sent out? They were laid on the sands close to their intended position, and the story goes that after a couple of years some well-paid, but apparently forgetful, individual found out that the carriages to mount them on had not been sent; at all events, many of these guns were during the present year still lying on the sands. The greater number of the guns now mounted are of the very oldest pattern, and a few heavily armed ships of war could batter the place to pieces. From this story two questions arise. What was the original cost to the State of these 300-pounder Armstrong guns, and who is responsible for their lying for years on the sands, and for the present state of Aden? One must recollect the change that has taken place in modern warfare, and that a campaign would probably be over, an Empire perhaps lost or won, before the usual easy going Indian and Government officials could find a reply, much less a remedy, for many patent abuses. In another paragraph of the leader in the *Home News* it is said:—"It may well be "that what has just taken place at Perim has "emphasised to the India Office the necessity "of some reform. The revelation which has come "to us from that island has produced a profound "impression here and will most certainly be "the subject of discussion when Parliament "meets."

When Parliament does meet, let it demand that all papers and letters in connection with the island for the last four or five years be laid on the table, and Parliament and the country will learn with astonishment what the British officer has to endure in the far off out-of-the-way East, and with what ruthless apathy those in high position can sit still, and draw their thousands a month, reckless of the sufferings of their juniors, and unmindful of their country's welfare.

THE *ATHENÆUM'S* NOTES ON BOMBAY.

AT the risk of being denounced once more by the *Madras Mail* and other contemporaries for the want of that modesty which is, as we all know, the distinguishing feature of the character of Indian Editors outside Bombay, we venture to quote from the London *Athenæum* of Nov. 20 some notes about Bombay which are evidently written by a man who has known the city well. The eulogistic language in which he speaks of the Bombay Press is, no doubt, overstrained; but his general verdict as to the healthy activity of public opinion in Bombay some years ago, as compared with the stagnation of other Indian cities, is warranted by facts. We do not know, however,—and this criticism is quite disinterested, for the writer is good enough to make an exception in favour of the *Bombay Gazette*—why he should play the part of a mere *laudator temporis acti*, and speak of Bombay as if intellectually, morally, and materially, it had undergone a complete collapse since Dr. Birdwood left the place. We should be the last to undervalue Dr. Birdwood's services to Bombay, or to deny that he is worthy to be made a K. C. S. I. It was he, we believe, who first started the idea of having an order of the Star of India; and it is strange that he has been left out in the cold so long. The work he did for Bombay is not exaggerated in the *Athenæum's* notes, though no statement can be more erroneous than that with which the article concludes, that, "from the first moment of the "American war, money ceased to be given for "public purposes," for it was really during the war that the results of the energetic efforts of Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Birdwood, and others of their school, to divert to public purposes a portion of the wealth flowing into the city were naturally most conspicuous. Nor is it the case that Bombay has "scarcely yet fully raised itself "from the ruin of 1865-66." The effect of the commercial disasters of those years has completely passed away; and, although so much is not done now by voluntary effort, because the ambition of the benefactors of ten years ago has been satisfied, while the utter want of sympathy with the people displaced by Sir Bartle Frere's successors has kept new men from coming forward, still, if Dr. Birdwood had gratified his many friends here by accompanying the Prince of Wales and Sir Bartle Frere to Bombay, he would, we think, have been eager to acknowledge how much prosperity, public spirit, and political influence his favourite city can still boast of:—

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

We may confine ourselves this week to a few notes concerning Bombay, where the arrival of the Prince has created a profound impression. It is, of course, unnecessary for us to repeat any part of the descriptions which have been telegraphed to the daily papers, but for the sake of our readers we cannot help regretting that the text of the prayers offered up by the Bombay Parsees in their Fire Temple on behalf of the Prince has not been forwarded by wire. The telegraph, too, is silent about the Mohammedan services in the mosques of Bombay and Poonah, full intelligence of which will not reach us by mail for two weeks to come.

During the short time that Sir Bartle Frere was Governor, Bombay was transformed, as if by magic, from a mere provincial town into a palatial city, competing with Calcutta for the place of first city in modern India. Many causes worked to this end. The Punjab and Sindh campaigns, the Burmese, Chinese, and Persian wars, and, above all, the Mutiny, had largely increased the trade and wealth of Bombay. The next cause was the creation of something like a genuine public opinion by Mr. Robert Knight, of the *Times of India*. Dr. Buist, in the *Bombay Times*, and Mr. Connon, in the *Bombay Gazette*, had long before created a healthy and independent press in Bombay, but its tone was still provincial, and it was Mr. Knight who, for the first time, made the Bombay press the representative of the political opinion of India. He was a man of immense energy, and a master of the whole range of economic questions relating to India, and was supported by one of the best of newspaper managers, Mr. M. Mull. Mr. Knight's success was equally due to the staff of first-class writers he collected round him, including Sir Alexander Grant, Dr. Birdwood, and three of the ablest civilians in the Bombay Presidency, who need not here be specified by name. Mr. Connon was succeeded, about the same time, in the *Bombay Gazette* by Mr. James Maclean, beyond doubt the ablest and most accomplished newspaper editor that ever went out to India, and who at present single-handed maintains the character of the Indian press for political writing. He, too, adopted Mr. Knight's plan of employing a highly-paid staff of the best writers he could secure; he also founded and directed the *Bombay Saturday Review*, subsequently edited by Dr. Birdwood, and Mr. James Taylor. Under these circumstances, the Bombay press became, and for several years continued, a real power in India. Education and wealth were also all this time powerfully developing the intelligence and public spirit of the natives, and particularly of the Parsees. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had, almost a generation earlier, set an example of princely munificence in lavishing his wealth on the improvement of his native city. Dr. Bhau Daji, the first fruit and choicest product of our educational system in Bombay, devoted his whole life to its highest interests, and he and Dr. Birdwood at the time of the breaking out of the Mutiny, united with Mr. Knight in trying to mitigate the violence of race antagonism in Bombay; and when the Mutiny was suppressed, these three called on the people of Bombay to found the Victoria and Albert Museum and Victoria Gardens in commemoration of the transfer of India to the direct government of the Queen. This was the first public institution, we believe, in Bombay to which the whole body of the people not only of Bombay, but all Western India contributed, and it gave the impetus to that flow of public benefactions which enriched Bombay with its enlarged Library and its Elphinstone College and University Buildings, and rich College and University Scholarships and Fellowships. The Municipality under Mr. Crawford, and the Government under Sir Bartle Frere, caught the infection; and so it was that Old Bombay was at last transformed into New Bombay by the creation of what is emphatically called "Frere Town." Dr. George Birdwood's labours in connexion with the Bombay Asiatic Society, the University as Registrar, and the Agri-Horticultural Society, and as a Professor in Grant Medical College, have been publicly acknowledged in successive Parliamentary Blue-books, and in the *Transactions* of the Asiatic Society of Bombay. The Sassoon Clock-tower and the Greek Temple in the Victoria Gardens, and the Frere Fountain and Guicowar statue of the Queen on the esplanade, are all due to his exertions. He also wrote a standard work on the Economic Plants of India, and discovered the true Frankincense trees, which he has since described in the *Transactions* of the Linnean Society. The work by which he is best remembered in Bombay, and on which he has best reason to pride himself, is the really valuable Asiatic Society's library, although, perhaps, his sympathy at all times and under all circumstances with the natives is really above all else that he has done to his honour.

The chief sights in Bombay are the Asiatic Society, College and University buildings, its public monuments and statues, and the Victoria and Albert Museum and Gardens; and with all these is Dr. Birdwood's name intimately associated, with those of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, Dr. Bhau Daji, and Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. He was made Sheriff of Bombay for his services in 1865.

We have thus particularly mentioned Dr. Birdwood's name in connexion with Bombay, because that city owes a great deal to him, as well as to the other people we have named, and to several others which it is unnecessary for us at present to enumerate. Dr. Birdwood, we have reason to believe, will receive the reward of acknowledged merit on the occasion of the Star of India investiture to be held in Calcutta, when the Prince arrives in that city. It is only surprising to us—and we write with perfect disinterestedness, for Dr. Birdwood's well-known opinions on various points, bearing upon political and educational topics connected with India, are by no means ours—that he has not, long before this, for services no Government can afford to undervalue, received the knighthood of the Star of India, which has, in two cases we could name, been conferred upon gentlemen who worked under him, and who simply acted upon his suggestions and ripened his own fruit to maturity. We are sorry to hear, however, that the leaders of the Indian Press will be overlooked on the occasion of the Prince's visit—men whose journalistic services are only the reflection of their public ones, and four of whom, two unmentioned in these Notes, have shaped to a great extent the course of several of the most important measures of our recent policy in the East. Before we close this brief allusion to one or two particulars of interest affecting Bombay, we may add that, unfortunately, the American Rebellion came to turn the flow of Bombay wealth into cotton and share speculations. From the first moment of the war, money ceased to be given for public purposes; and when the bubble burst, Bombay was ruined, and from that ruin has scarcely yet fully raised itself.

DEATH OF MR. C. J. F. STUART, OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

A LARGE circle of friends will learn with much regret that intelligence has been received here of the death of Mr. Charles James Fife Stuart, who has been for seventeen years Chief Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Mr. Stuart was intimately connected with the rise and management of the Bank for over thirty years, and the offices he held in the East as Manager and Inspector before he succeeded to the principal post in London in 1858, made him well known to what may be called the past generation of residents in India and China. He possessed talents and urbanity of disposition that earned the respect and sincere good will of all who knew him.

Mr. Stuart's health has not been very good for several years, and his death has taken place at Bahia on a trip to South Africa, undertaken to avoid the rigours of an English winter.

THE PROPOSED LEPER HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to see from the leader that appeared in your issue of the 9th inst., that you think it advisable to start a public subscription for the purpose of erecting a sort of hospital or asylum for lepers in Bombay. For the kind mention that you have been good enough to make of me, and my offer of land at Coorla, for the purpose of building the proposed hospital, I am extremely obliged. In case the scheme for building an hospital for lepers should meet with the support it deserves, I am quite prepared to give as much land as may be wanted for the purpose at Coorla, as also such building materials as could be had from my own estate in Salsette. I have got several quarries of good building stone at Coorla, and it will afford me very great pleasure indeed to supply any quantity of stone that may be wanted for building the hospital. In case the medical authorities should object to land near the village, I shall be happy to place a small hill situated at a good long distance from the Coorla village, and measuring several thousand square yards, at their disposal, and as there is a dispensary at Coorla, founded by my family some years ago, and now in charge of the Bombay Government, I think the medical wants of the inmates of the asylum will be better supplied at Coorla than at any other place.

In addition to the land and such building materials as stones, &c., I shall be happy to put down Rs. 5,000 in the subscription list provided *ten* other gentlemen (Parsee, native and European) subscribe Rs. 5,000 each also within six months from this date, so as to make up a decent sum of Rs. 50,000 to begin work with. We may then ask Government to support our scheme and get the Sheriff to convene a public meeting to ask for contributions from the general public, and to consider what measures should be taken to carry out this laudable object in the best way possible.

For all the facilities I offer, I do not wish that my own or my family's name should be in any way associated with this charitable institution, but as the loyal subjects of our beloved Queen, and to show how thankful we are for the great happiness and security we enjoy under her just and beneficent rule, we may ask H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to allow us to call the hospital, or asylum, (as the case may be) after his name.

There are several very wealthy men in Bombay—Parsee, native, Jew and European—to whom Rs. 5,000 for such a truly charitable object ought to be no consideration.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARDASEER HORMARJEE WADIA.

Lowjee Castle, 12th December.

HORSEMANSHIP NEAR THE BAND-STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a great admirer of good horsemanship, and last night I was much interested in watching two young men galloping among the crowd of pedestrians assembled on the Cooperage grassplot near the Band-stand. Once or twice they shaved perambulators with children inside quite beautifully, and often brought their steeds up close to ladies in a way lovely to behold, but rather trying to the nerves of the parties concerned. I put myself in their way once or twice but they swerved aside in gallant style when they came within a stick's length, and altogether their equitation added much to the excitement of the evening.

I am told that one of these young men did succeed the other day in knocking over a lady and a child, and then modestly rode away to escape the congratulations of the injured persons on his success, and I shall frequent the Bandstand in the hope of seeing this prowess repeated one day. I always go in fear of some injury to myself, my dogs, or to some of the ladies and children present, but the excitement occasioned thereby compensates greatly for the risk to life and limb—especially so when the victim is some one else.

I always thought that Rotten Row and the Kennedy Sea Face, as well as the roads adjoining, were made for equestrians and carriages, but it is pleasant to see the noble spirit of opposition to such tyrannical restrictions evinced by these young men in preferring the small bit of grassplot where pedestrians walk for their gentlemanly exercises.

Dec. 12. W. G.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, Dec. 10.

AT the outset a word about the weather is necessary. Winter has no doubt fairly set in, but cholera has not yet been entirely extirpated from Kattywar. It is still lurking in some places. In Dolea, Saela and several villages of Gondul it rages furiously. The other day a promising young Hindoo fell a victim to the dire disease. Mr. Bulwuntrao N. Shirganker, F. C. E., of the Poona Civil Engineering College, and lately tutor to the Thakore of Rajcote, died of cholera three or four days ago at Saela. The authorities are, it is satisfactory to learn, fully alive to the necessity of promptly supplying medicines to the localities where they are most needed. It is certainly a misfortune to be always kept in fear of this horrible scourge of mankind. Yesterday the sky was dark and cloudy, and the whole night we had an incessant drizzling.

In the Exhibition lately opened at Pundharpore, the firm of Messrs. Pitamber and Co. of this place has supplied a good many specimens of carpentry and some wonderful mechanical contrivances. This enterprising firm has the credit of inventing several useful machines, among which a wire-drawing machine, a sugar-mill to crush the sugar-canes, and an improved contrivance to draw water out of a well. A handloom weaver of Rajcote has manufactured a piece—half silk, half cotton—which can very well stand comparison with the alpaca cloth as far as the price, durability, and the outward gloss are concerned. The Portuguese colony of Diu has sent some fine articles made of rhinoceros's horns, such as boxes, cups, plates, &c. These specimens are worth seeing. Wudwan has the honor of sending some perfumed soap manufactured there. The capital of the Jam has, among other things, forwarded different sorts of padlocks for which it is celebrated. One lock is so big and ingeniously contrived that it is sure to baffle the skill of any of the light-fingered gentry to open it. It may safely be used for a Government treasury-box. It is impossible to describe all the articles contributed by this province. I will simply say that a trip to Pundherpore at Christmas will repay all trouble and expense.

The Political Agent leaves on circuit to-morrow. He will stop for about a week in Gondul and thence will proceed to Jaitpore where he intends effecting several important changes in the judicial administration of the talookas. Mr. E. T. Candy, C. S., Judicial Assistant, also goes with him.

I think you are aware that the establishment of the Bhayad Court is only provisional for three years. This period has well-nigh expired, and it is now a question whether it will be allowed to exist or be abolished. A meeting of the Kharbarees of the principal States is shortly to be held to consider the matter, and the continuance or otherwise of the Court will depend entirely on the decision they arrive at. But before the matter is finally settled, it behoves the Government to consult the Bhayads, for whose benefit and relief the court was originally established. They are always the aggrieved party and therefore at least some consideration should be paid to their convenience. Matters involving their vital interest should not be settled off hand by those who feel little sympathy for their degraded position.

Ameer Oomra Nawab Saheb Khurshed Jehan Bahadoor, a nobleman of Hyderabad (Deccan) is here on tour. He is said to be a relation of the Nizam. He visited several local institutions. Yesterday he paid a visit to the high school to which he presented Rs. 50. He gave a similar donation of rupees seventy-five to the girls' school here. He seems to be a very enlightened gentleman.

It appears that Mr. Krishnajee Luxumon, late of Kattywar notoriety, and now Dewan to H. H. the Rao of Kutch, is far from being popular. The political atmosphere of Kutch has proved too hot for a man of his temperament. I am told that the Rao while in Bombay, tried to persuade Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to accept the Dewanship, but that the Parsee gentleman, for reasons best known to him, declined the offer.

The camp of Mr. E. Giles, B.A., acting Educational Inspector N.D. is now in Joonaghur. Mr. Giles is spoken very well of by his subordinates. He examined the Rajkote high school and the Training college last week and was exceedingly pleased with the results. Dr. Buhler, who is in Cashmere on special duty, will return in the month of February next.

All the Kattywar chiefs invited to do honour to the Prince of Wales in Bombay have returned to their respective principalities. *On dit* that the number of salutes to the Nawab of Joonaghur, the first among the first class Chiefs of Kattywar, will be increased from eleven to fifteen, and that the State will be superintended by a distinct Political Agent of its own. I cannot persuade myself to ask your readers to place any reliance on such rumours which the people are too apt to give currency to when they have no other work to do.

Dr. Batty, our Civil Surgeon, has gone on furlough. Dr. Leggatte, the regimental surgeon, now acts for him.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RANGOON PLOT.

RANGOON, 11TH DEC.

The examination of the prisoners concerned in the recent plot is proceeding. Two of the prisoners have been pardoned on condition of their giving evidence against the others who are implicated.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT ON 8TH FEBRUARY.

LONDON, 11TH DEC.

Parliament has been summoned for the 8th February.

THE RECENT INTERVIEWS BETWEEN GORTSCHAKOFF AND BISMARCK AT BERLIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11TH DEC.

Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck have agreed to a peaceful policy in respect to the Eastern Question; they deem it inexpedient to raise the question now having for its object any definitive settlement thereof. They have also agreed not to take any steps for an International Conference on the Suez Canal Question.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

12TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 5 hours 19 minutes

Minimum time, 56 minutes.

Average time occupied, 3 hours 5 minutes.

Latest from China via Amoor 10th, 5-10 P. M.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALEE, 12TH DEC; 2-35 P.M.

Royal Yacht Osborne arrived this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, 12TH DEC., 2-30 P.M.

H.M.S Raleigh sailed for Calcutta yesterday.

GALLE, 8TH DEC. 9-30 A.M.

Mail Steamer Hydaspes from Calcutta arrived.

THE Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson has resigned his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

UP to Friday last the sum of Rs. 60,865-14 had been collected in Madras for the Prince of Wales's Reception Fund.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor have been given to Babu Hari Mohan Thakur, of Bhagalpur, for giving the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the rebuilding of the charitable dispensary at Bhagalpur, part of which had fallen down.

PERMISSION was asked at the meeting on Tuesday last, and obtained by the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, to introduce a Bill into the Supreme Legislative Council for regulating the future relations between the Presidency Banks and the Government.

THE Madras Government have officially announced that H. R. H. will spend half Saturday and Sunday till evening at Trichinopoly, when he will leave for Madras, so as to arrive as early as possible on Monday (to-day.) H. R. H. will stay at Madras till the 18th instant.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, who is expected in Calcutta in a few days, having been specially invited by Lord Northbrook to be present at the installation of the Star of India, will be the guest, we learn from the *Englishman*, of Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, the Persian Consul, at No. 18, Chowringhee.

THE Poodoocottah Rajah, with a large retinue and detachments of the 19th, 89th Infantry and Gundion Cavalry arrived on Tuesday last by special train at Madura. The station and town are being gradually decorated. The Rajah's entry was very grand. He was met by a temple procession with elephants and music.

A SALUTE of 15 guns was fired on Tuesday morning on the arrival at Calcutta of His Highness the Maharajah of Benares. His Highness, who was accompanied by his son, was received at the Howrah Station by an Aide-de-Camp from Government House, and was escorted to his residence by a squadron of Lancers.

IT is said that Sir Frederick Haines, K. C. B., goes to England by the steamer which leaves Bombay on the 27th instant, and that Sir Neville Chamberlain comes to Madras about that date to assume the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. We trust this rumour is correct, as it would indicate that Sir Frederick means to consult the Secretary of State about reorganizing the native army, before taking Lord Napier's place.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to learn that the Madras Railway Company,—which only a few weeks ago lost the services of Mr. Beresford Anderson, their able and popular Chief Engineer, as well as, a little time previously, those of the late Mr. Going, then Deputy Chief Engineer,—have unexpectedly sustained another loss which it will be difficult to make good. Mr. Barton Wright, the Locomotive Superintendent, had arranged to return to Madras for a further tour of duty, when the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company made him an offer which he has accepted of the appointment of Locomotive Superintendent on their line, on a salary in excess of the considerable emolument he had for many years so well earned in this Presidency.

THE Burmese Embassy, the members of which are residing at present at No. 2, Royd Street, is composed, we are told by the *Englishman*, of the following gentlemen:—Thado Mengyee Maha Seythoo Keen Woon Mengyee, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mengyee Thiri Maha Zayathoo Woon Douk Taw Myoungha Myozab, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Maha Menden Men Gyaw Thandow Zin, Royal Herald; Nay Myo Thidi Kyoden Suray Dawgyee, 1st Secretary; Meulha Thiri Kyaw Goung Suray Dawgyee, 2nd Secretary, and eight attendants. It is said that the Embassy will not leave after the departure from Calcutta of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but will continue in Calcutta till February or March of next year.

A LETTER from Benares, dated 4th instant to the *Delhi Gazette* states as follows:—"His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere has performed the *panch-kos* pilgrimage in two days, which he was permitted to do by the Brahmins, instead of doing it in five days as is the custom. At Manikarnika Ghat His Highness presented the *pandas* with one elephant, four horses, and several articles of gold and silver and precious stones, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 8,000; at Bisheshamath, or the Golden Temple, the presiding Brahmin received a present of Rs. 5,000, and the Brahmins of several minor temples, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each; at Bhaironat the Brahmin received a present of seven gold-mohurs. Before leaving for Gya it is the Maharaja's intention of feeding 25,000 Brahmins, of whom some thousands will receive a gold-mohur each, and the others will receive presents according to the position they hold in the Brahminical world. At Gya the *pandas* will receive a present of one elephant and eleven horses, and in money upwards of a lakh of rupees.

THE Central Relief Committee at Calcutta, formed at the time of the late famine in Bengal, have yet in hand an unexpended balance of not less than fifteen lakhs of rupees, and this sum may be increased to twenty lakhs if the committee exercises its right to draw four lakhs still owing by Government, on the strength of its promise to double all subscriptions. The question is asked what is to be done with all this money? Upon this point the *Pioneer* writes as follows:—"The question is one of which a hundred benevolent schemers will no doubt be ready to answer in as many different ways; but we can hardly rejoice in the prospect of a scramble among the philanthropists. Money is apt to be squandered when the question simply is, who shall have it. On the other hand, we frankly admit that the quiet absorption of the money into the public treasury, in mitigation of the late famine expenditure, is repulsive to the imagination. The problem is too serious to be dealt with lightly, and we are content for the moment to make the public acquainted with the large responsibility resting on the committee which has the ultimate decision in its hands."

HIS Highness the Rajah of Cochin, C. S. I., accompanied by his Dewan, and H. H. the First Prince of Cochin arrived at Madras by special train on Friday morning, at half past seven o'clock. There were a number of European, East Indian, and native gentlemen waiting on the platform for His Highness, among whom there were the Chief Secretary, Dr. Furnell, Dr. Jesudasen, and D. V. Narasinga Row. On alighting from the carriage His Highness was introduced to the principal members present, after which he drove off in a carriage and pair accompanied by the Chief Secretary, the Dewan, and one of the Governor's Aide-de-Camp in the carriage specially built for him by a coach-builder named D. Soobbiah, H. H. the First Prince, accompanied by another of the Governor's Aide-de-Camp. A guard of honor from the 10th Regt. N. I. was in attendance in the compound of the railway station, and a salute of 17 guns was fired. The Rajah is a middle aged noble man, tall and well-made, with a pleasing countenance. He was dressed in a cloth of gold coat and white muslin turban, with a broad band of gold lace studded with jewels.

WE read in a Madras paper that Trichinopoly has shewn its good sense in adhering to native works of art and fireworks instead of attempting the reproduction of a Crystal Palace entertainment. The far-famed rock with its huge boulders and gloomy temples will, of course, be illuminated, and the tank in front of Olive's house will not only effect the illumination, but be itself alive with fiery dragons and sub-marine fireworks. The programme which has been proposed is that the Prince should first lunch in the pavilion and start about 3 P.M. for Srirungum, stopping *en route* at the Nawab's Palace in the Fort, where certain native dignitaries will be presented. From Srirungum, he will return to a beautiful pavilion over the old Fort Gate, where he will witness the illumination and fire-works, after which he returns to dine in the Judge's pavilion. Two swamy bracelets, one solid, the other open work, a large swamy brooch-locket with swamys in very high relief on each side, earrings, necklace with drops, and a Trichinopoly rosechain, are to be presented to His Royal Highness for the acceptance of the Princess of Wales. They form a very handsome and complete set, and are to be presented in a rose-wood box inlaid and fitted with silver.

WHEN the Viceroy had shaken hands with the Maharaja after his arrival at the Jeypore station on Saturday (Dec. 4) His Highness was seen to present to His Excellency a small volume bound in velvet with silver edges. This was the first copy that had been issued from the press of the *Jeypore Guide*. We will presently notice at length this valuable publication, the *Delhi Gazette* adds. Suffice it now to say that the Jeypore Guide is a well printed small octavo volume of 76 pages by "Thomas Holbein Handley, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., L. S. A. and M. A. S, Bengal, in medical charge, Jeypore Agency." The interleaved copy which has been placed in our hands appears from a cursory glance at its pages to be a really judiciously arranged "Guide." The author says "it was undertaken at very short notice, and has been hurried through the press in an incomplete form." It does not, certainly, bear any very demonstrative sign of hurry, and any omissions can be supplied in a future edition, which is promised. The work is peculiarly interesting as being the first of its kind which has been produced in a Native State, and we are not at all surprised to learn that so enlightened a person as the Maharaja should have been much interested in its publication. By way of appendix a plan and map of the Jeypore valley is added to this very interesting and very useful little work.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Pioneer* the following account of a stabbing case at Cawnpore on Wednesday last:—"After leaving the church, Mr. Germany drove with Mr. Sheen to his (Germany's) hotel. On arriving at the gate Germ any looked out and saw Wallington with a friend and two or three soldiers standing outside the hotel compound and saying to Mr. Sheen, "Hallo, there is a row up," or words to that effect, got out of the gharry, and walked towards the party who were near the other gate of the compound. Meanwhile the party had gone by the road to that gate by which Germany had driven in, and not seeing each other's movements, it came about that Germany followed Wallington into the compound. Mr. Sheen by this time had reached the hotel and hearing a row turned round. Wallington and Germany were on the ground, the latter uppermost, and running to the spot Mr. Sheen arrived in time to see Germany stab Wallington. Germany, before Mr. Sheen came up, had been stabbed in the right side, and being separated was removed into the hotel. The Superintendent of the Police was on the spot at once, and finding that the soldiers and Wallington's friend had decamped, followed them to the railway station where the train that was just starting with them, being detained for the purpose, Mr. Sheen identified them. They and Mr. Sheen will, I fancy, be the chief witnesses."

FOR some time past there have been reports abroad that important changes were about to be effected in the Judicial Department under the Government of Bengal, with a view of abolishing, as far as possible, the present distinction between the Appellate Courts and the High Court in its original jurisdiction. Latterly these rumours have assumed a more definite shape, and the changes which are foreshadowed are, it is said, likely to take something of the following shape:—First of all, there are to be ten zilla judges of the first-class, appointed on salaries of Rs. 3,000 a month each, the other classes of judges remaining as at present and the salary of the legal remembrancer is to be raised gradually to the same amount. A deputy legal remembrancer is also to be appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,500, rising to Rs 2,000. This latter appointment will most probably be given to a native. The pay of all the Government pleaders is also to be raised, so as to give them a better status, and they will be allowed extra fees as at present. The appointment of legal remembrancer will become a most desirable one, and rumour has mentioned the names of several gentlemen as likely to get it, no less than six, Messrs. Bell, Prinsep, Field, Wells, O'Kinealy, and Maclean having been mentioned to us, but we should fancy that Mr. Bell, the present incumbent, was the most likely candidate. It is also said that the duties of the advocate-general, the standing counsel, the solicitor to Government, and the Government pleaders of the High Court are to be readjusted, so as to give a more equitable division of work. How much truth there is in these rumours we cannot vouch, the *Englishman* says, but that some of the changes above foreshadowed will shortly be made we have very little doubt.

POSITIVE INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Canadian's" letter I beg to assure the public that the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, is in a most flourishing condition and the Indian business alone for the current year is over twenty lakhs! From what "Canadian" has stated, it is very evident that he writes in the interest of some rival company, and he is no doubt galled that a young company as the "Positive" has outstripped all competitors, and that at the present moment the assurances come nearer two millions than the £1,200,000 quoted in the prospectus issued, which was printed at the beginning of the year, and there is no doubt that the company everywhere has been a great success. The principles on which the "Positive" system is based precludes the possibility of loss, and I have only to request any one who doubts this fact to apply to Mr. Loudon (the Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund) when he will find that the funds in his possession are quite adequate to cover all claims arising even from the highest rate of mortality. I shall have occasion to give particulars on "Canadian's" statements at a future time, and I will therefore simply state at present that they are entirely false, evidently malicious and I suspect libellous. Should they prove to be what I have just designated them, a proper demand for reparation will be made.

This attempt to damage the company in the estimation of the public cannot fail to have the fate of all similar attacks. Should "Canadian" belong to a Life Assurance Company doing business on the old plain, it is as well to let him know that the "Positive" rates are amply remunerative, and that even in spite of the heavy preliminary expenses will yield a fair return to investors, and that these rates which he vainly endeavours to prove below the acceptance of other offices are so in reality as they range from twenty to eighty per cent. under the rates of all offices doing Indian business. It is quite needless for me to go over again all the circumstances that led to the heavy preliminary expenses, suffice it to say that these expenses will be liquidated in accordance with the "Articles of the Association," and that I shall be glad to convince any one personally interested in the company that "Canadian" has no warrant for any of his statements beyond the desire to injure a flourishing company, which I hope he will find it impossible to do.

I trust you will have no objection to insert this letter in reply to "Canadian;" it is the only reply I shall vouchsafe, as anything else in connection with his remarks will come through a different channel.—Yours, &c., J. SCOTT, Agent.

BOMBAY.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—A cart driver, named Sewram Sewjee, was, on Saturday, fined Rs. 4 at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his bullocks on the day previous at Tardeo.

FOUND.—A gold nose, ring, valued about Rs. 8, was found by, little girl, named Suckoo on Saturday afternoon at Butcher Street; the same has been handed over to the Police, and lodged at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Yessoo Coosnajee, a boatman, was on Saturday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than it is licensed to carry.

MANDVIE SPINNING COMPANY.—We understand that the Agents of the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited, contemplate establishing a Factory at Dhulia for pressing cotton bales. We wish the enterprising agents every success in their intended undertaking.

TRESPASS.—A Goanese, named Francis Gaspar, was on Saturday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of trespassing in the house of a woman named Suckeena, without a satisfactory excuse, and was fined Rs. 5 with the alternative of one month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

A FEMALE ASSAILANT.—One Asha, woman, was on Saturday last convicted at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, of assaulting a man named Hajee Bhickun Khan on the day previous, and was fined Rs. 5 and bound over in the sum of Rs. 15 to keep the peace. Rs. 4 of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a goldsmith, named Succaram Gilloo, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of three separate charges of fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust, cash, gold and silver belonging to three different parties, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Apollo Press at Lower Colaba on view of the body of Goverdhun Vittul. The deceased was a carpenter about fifty years of age, employed at the above press, where he suddenly dropped down and died in a few seconds. Upon the evidence adduced the a verdict was returned by the jurors that death was caused by disease of the heart.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Ismail Dawood, a reckla driver, was on Saturday fined Rs. 7, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of driving his vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring a Hindoo. Three other hack buggy drivers were also fined by the same magistrate Rs. 3 each for a similar offence.

COTTON PRESSES AT MUNMAR.—We learn from Munmar that the cotton presses sent up there by the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited, were put in working order, for the first time, on Thursday last, when there were present Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq., and several others. The press house was overcrowded with spectators who came from different villages to witness the working of the machinery.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A Goanese tailor, named Lewis Noronah, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on two separate charges of breach of trust, first in respect of a piece of cloth valued Rs. 6, the property of one Pedro Fernandes, and secondly in respect of a jacket belonging to one Joze Fernandes, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of one month and two weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

THEFT AT A FIRE TEMPLE.—A Parsee, named Fakeerjee Nusserwanjee, reports the theft of a silver snuff-box valued at Rs. 15. He states that while he was at Hormusjee Wadia's fire-temple, on Breach Candy road, on Saturday, he took the snuff-box out of his pocket and placed it on a parapet wall inside the temple and commenced to wash his hands. After doing so, on looking for the snuff-box, it had disappeared. Inquiries are being made by the Police.

ESCAPE FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—A Seedee, named Mubrook Nusseeba, was brought on remand on Saturday and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with escaping from legal custody on the 18th November last. The Magistrate, upon the evidence adduced, convicted and sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction, to commence after the expiration of the former sentence which he is undergoing in the House of Correction.

THE L. M. DEGREE.—Out of nineteen candidates, the following sixteen have passed the second L. M. Examination:—First Class—Rustomjee Pestonjee Bharucha, Philip DeConceicao, Kaikhosroo Burjorjee Cooper, Daniel G. Dolgado, Manekjee Dosabhoy Makuna, and Datoo Gunesh Subair. Second Class—Phirozshaw Jamsetjee Damnia, Manekjee Muncherjee Gimi, Dominic Anthony Gomes, Dosabhoy Burjorjee Kandawalla, Burjorjee Dadabhoy Kapadia, Jamsetjee Dinshaw Khambata, Krishnarao Gopall Patak, Louis Jose Pinto, Muncherjee Sorabjee Postwalla, and Maneckjee Eduljee Reporter.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Tookaram Gopall, living on the Jail road south side reports that his daughter, a girl about six years, of age, was enticed away by some person about noon on Saturday, towards Butcher Street, and while the girl was there, a silver neck ornament with a rupee of the current coin attached to it was removed from her person. Coreebai, woman, living at Chinch Bunder 2nd street, has also reported to the police that her son, aged 5 years, was enticed away by a Mahomedan and taken to Kurruck, where the man abstracted two gold earrings, valued Rs. 5, from the person of the child and absconded. Enquiries are being made by the police.

A SOCIAL AMALGAM.—An interesting meeting recently took place at Dr. Atmaram Pandurung's house in Bombay. Professor Monier Williams was received by a number of distinguished Hindoo gentlemen at a social gathering. We give the description of the meeting as sent to us by a friend:—"Dr. Williams, Mrs. Williams and their daughter dined with Dr. Atmaram on Monday last. After dinner they were met by a few friends, the Honorable V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. K. T. Telang, B. M. Wagle, Dadoba Pandurung, Gunputrao Bhaskur, Shamrao Vithal and N. M. Paramanand. Mr. Williams had a long conversation about the Vedas and the religious practices of the Hindus and expressed himself much interested. His family assisted the hosts in musical performance and in conversation. The whole evening passed off pleasantly, and the cordial reunion of European and Native families was delightful to behold. I think Mr. Williams feels that Englishmen here have caught the contagion of *caste* from the Hindus, and, like all good imitators, have possessed themselves of a bad imitation of the original institution. But there is no help for it in the existing state of European and Native society, and all good men among both must lament the evil."—*Indian Mirror.*

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM THE NATIVE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

THE REVEREND NICOLAU DA SILVA,—Vicar of the Church of St. Andrew,—and others, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales commands me to return His Royal Highness' thanks for your address.

His Royal Highness regrets that time did not admit of his seeing more of the ancient Christian communities of Bombay and its vicinity. His Royal Highness is glad to find the descendants of the Portuguese of Bombay loyal and prosperous subjects of the British Crown.—I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

H. B. E. FRERE.

November 27th, 1875.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice West and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the case—the Queen *versus* Baloo Dajee Kadoo—for murder was disposed of.

This was a case in which the accused Baloo was tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Rutnagherry before John Jardine, Esq., Acting Session Judge, on the 1st November last, for having in the month of May last committed murder by causing the death of a woman named Bugi Gungajee Moria at Sataren, talooka Dupoli, district Rutnagherry, and was sentenced to death, the sentence being subject to confirmation of the High Court. The circumstances of the murder are briefly these. The accused Baloo was the son-in-law of the murdered woman named Bugi. Some time previous to the murder, accused borrowed Rs. 10 on her account from a money lender, which amount he repeatedly asked her to return, which he declined to do, stating she would never return it. Accused happened to be in the woods one day by himself cutting wood, when Bugi came to him with his meals. He again asked her to return the money; she again declined to do so; and after handing him his meals, went and laid down under a tree and fell asleep. Baloo becoming enraged at being kept out of his money, went to the woman, while asleep, took up a heavy stone and threw it at her head; and again taking the same stone up, threw it on her head a second time causing her death. There was a large hole close by a mango tree, into which he put the body of Bugi and covered it up with sand and stones and returned home in the evening as if nothing had occurred. He had removed the ornaments from the body of Bugi before burying it. On being questioned as to her whereabouts by his friends and relatives he stated that she had proceeded to Bombay to work for her livelihood; and at other times made contradictory statements. Five months elapsed before the murder was discovered by the Police authorities. Baloo was suspected of having murdered her, he being in possession of all her ornaments, which he gradually pledged to certain people and obtained money on them. Baloo ultimately confessed the crime, pointing out the spot where he had buried the body, and explaining his motive for so doing.

Their Lordships, upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the Lower Court, confirmed the sentence of death passed on Baloo Dajee Kadoo.

THE UPPER MAHIM ENGLISH AND PORTUGUESE SCHOOL.

THE second annual distribution of prizes to the children of the above school took place on Sunday, the 5th inst., in the well decorated school-hall of the Church of St. Michael. The report of the master in charge, Mr. M. F. Dias, senior, was preceded by an earnest appeal in behalf of local education, as the institution, as things are at present, mainly owing its origin to the interest and zeal of only some few, who take an active part in the education of the parish. The reading of the report was followed by dramatic performances by the pupils in Portuguese as well as English. The school has to contend against many difficulties, but thanks to the persevering endeavours of the few promoters it is in a tolerably prosperous condition, numbering now over 33 students. Dr P. C. DeSouza in a neat and eloquent speech dwelt upon the importance of education to the youth of the parish, and alluded to the neglect of this, as being the main cause of the decadence of the Portuguese community: he observed that the most valuable legacy we could leave to our children is a sound education, this being the most imperishable of earthly gifts. Dr. P. C. DeSouza very earnestly entreated the parishioners to give their hearty and cordial co-operation in his endeavours for the promotion of education among them, and expressed a hope that the Rev. Vicar and Wardens would give him the pleasure of announcing in his next annual address, that the institution he addressed has had the benefit of the late Rev. Lawrenco Pereira's endowment.

At the close of this speech prizes were awarded to the successful students, (most of them being the gifts of Dr P. C. DeSouza, Messrs. D. Misquita, M. F. DeMello, and M. F. Dias, senior.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Port of Bombay held on the 9th instant.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 29th November, reporting that the jetty at Hog Island is in such a bad state from white ants having attacked the woodwork above water, and marine worms below that it is unsafe and should be taken down. He states that he does not propose to make use of Hog Island in the meantime, and he asks the authority of the Trustees to remove the wooden part of the jetty and the Trustees plant and buildings to Elephanta at an estimate cost of Rs. 500.

Read recommendation of Land Committee that the proposal be sanctioned.

Read memo from Chief Engineer, dated 8th December, stating that the amount can be met by a re-appropriation from "Removing Rocks Nicol Basin."

RESOLUTION.—Consideration postponed till next meeting.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 1st December, asking that the names of the roads on the Elphinstone Estate recently fixed, be re-considered, and forwarding a plan showing the nomenclature which he recommends, and which is as follows:—(1) Roads north of Musjid Bridge Road in their order—Coorlo Street, Thana Street, Kalian Street, Poona Street, Sholapore Street, Raichur Street. Elphinstone Bridge Road—Nasik Street, Bhosawul Street, Nagpur Street, Malet Road and Jubbulpore Street (2). Roads South of Musjid Bridge Road in their order,—Surat Street, Broach Street, Baroda Street, and Ahmedabad Street.

RESOLUTION.—Agreed to.

Read Government Resolution No. 1,437, dated 25th November, communicating to the Trustees a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India Financial Department, intimating that on reconsideration the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to sanction the payment of Rs. 22,785, claimed by the Trustees for arrears of transporting fees due to the late Harbour Board, on the understanding that during the period for which the bills are preferred (1863 to 1868) the salaries of the pilots were paid wholly from Port Funds.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th November, recommending that a privy be erected on Wellington Reclamation for the use of his Staff at Apollo Bunder.

The Chief Engineer states that a privy seems to be required for Europeans and another for natives, and that a wooden hut with a division and 2 doors will cost Rs. 160.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned, to be charged to contingencies.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 19th November, requesting that a reduction be made by the Trustees, from 1st December 1875, in the rate of commission charged by them for collecting Municipal Town Duties, and giving as a reason for the request that, by the recent increase in the Town Duty rates, a larger commission has been earned without any corresponding increase of work.

Read minutes of members of Finance Committee thereon.

RESOLUTION—Considering the very onerous nature of the duties which the Traffic Department has to undertake in connection with the collection and refund of Town Duties, and the responsibility which attaches to the Trust in connection with the collections, the Trustees regret that they cannot make any reduction in the rate of commission.

THE NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY IN COURT.

A SUIT TO RECOVER CALLS RESISTED.

THE case of the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, *vs.* Anundjee Visram was called on at the High Court before Mr. Justice Green on Monday last, and is still at hearing. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Advocate General, with Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs, a joint stock company registered under the provisions of Act 10 of 1866, having its registered offices at No. 1, Church Lane, of which Messrs. Javerilal Oomiashunker and Goculdas Jugmohundas are the secretaries and treasurers, seek to recover from defendant Rs. 2,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 1,000 from 5th January 1875 till payment, and interest at a like rate on Rs. 1,000 from 14th May 1875 till payment, on account of calls on four shares in the plaintiffs' company, held by the defendant. The company, according to the plaint, was registered on the 24th October 1874. On the 26th of that month, the directors made a call of Rs. 250 on each share, of which notice was given to the shareholders. The call not having been paid up the directors on the 26th December 1874 gave notice that interest at 9 per cent. per annum would be charged on all sums not paid on or before 4th January 1875. On 14th April 1875, the directors made a second call of Rs. 250 on each share, payable on 13th May 1875; and due notice was given to all the shareholders. The first call had been demanded from defendant by a letter from the company's solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, dated 17th May 1875; but he had not yet paid it.

The capital of the company is four lacs of rupees, divided into 400 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, with power to increase. In the memorandum of association occurs the following significant paragraph:—"Messrs. Javerilal Oomiashunker and Co., of Bombay, Hindoo merchants, and persons for the time being constituting the firm, shall be the secretaries and treasurers and agents of the company for the term of ten years from the date of the registration of the company; and for their remuneration shall be paid by the company a commission of 1½ per cent. on sales made by the company, but shall be allowed a commission of 2½ per cent. on all such sales if the yearly profits of the company amount to 5 per cent. or more on the paid-up capital; also a commission of 2½ per cent. on the first costs of the company. And that they shall not be liable to be removed from the office of secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company during the said period of ten years for any cause whatever except for some fraud on their part, or negligence amounting to fraud, in connection with the business and affairs of the company. And in the event of the company being wound up at any time within the said term of ten years, the company or the liquidator or liquidators thereof shall pay to the said Messrs. Javerilal Oomiashunker and Co. a sum equivalent to three times the amount of the average yearly commission, calculated for the last three years, as compensation for the loss of their appointment and in full satisfaction of all claims in respect thereof."

The defence was that material alterations had been made by the directors in the registered memorandum of association, which made it different from the manuscript copy of the memorandum which the shareholders had signed in the first instance. A large number of persons, numbering about 86 and representing 211 shares, signed the manuscript memorandum of association dated 8th September 1874. In the following month, the secretaries, treasurers and agents prepared another memorandum and articles of association and registered them on the 24th October. It was signed only by seven shareholders, representing in all 38 shares. The altered memorandum was accompanied by articles of association, which were never submitted to or approved by the shareholders who originally signed the manuscript memorandum. No intimation of the alterations was given to any shareholders; and the company notwithstanding commenced to demand calls. Of the total number of shares, 400, only about 270 had been subscribed, the rest being still unallotted; and of the 270 shares, calls on only one half the number had been paid. Several of the shareholders had given notices to the company's solicitors, disputing their liability to the calls. Plaintiffs, after they had got the printed and altered copy of the memorandum of association registered, circulated another printed copy, with the articles annexed, which they called a duplicate, on a stamped paper of one rupee. Then this duplicate was presented for signature to different shareholders, it was represented to be an exact copy of the original manuscript memorandum; and on the faith of that representations was signed by several shareholders. The alterations were never brought to their notice; and since the filing of the present suit, several shareholders had come forward to dispute their liability for calls. The printed duplicate memorandum had been signed, under the abovementioned circumstances, by 37 shareholders holding in the aggregate 119 shares. In the original manuscript memorandum, Dwarkadas Vussonjee had subscribed ten shares, while in the printed duplicate he was put down for five shares only. Pranjeevundas Hurgovundas, who originally subscribed two shares, was put down for one; and he had not signed the altered printed copy and had paid no call; Naginbhoy Bhanabhoy, who subscribed five shares, was put down for one, and had paid no call; and Premchund Roychund, who had subscribed two shares, was also entered for one in the altered copy. Forty-four shareholders representing 151 shares had paid both calls; while seven shareholders representing fifteen shares had paid the first call, but not the second. The alterations in the printed copy of the memorandum, the articles, and the duplicate printed copy had been made without any minutes of the directors or shareholders. These facts were said to be admitted in the correspondence, and defendant undertook to prove them from the books, letters, and documents of the company.

A large number of witnesses are to be examined; and the case is still at hearing.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Pickard and two daughters — Corporal Sweeting and three others.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs A M Garden — Mr Betah.

FOR VENICE.

Dr A H Batty — Mr F Venning.

FOR SUEZ—Col and Mrs Creagh.

THE PORTUGUESE ARCHBISHOP.

HIS GRACE'S RECEPTION AT THE CATHEDRAL OF NOSSA SENHORA DE GLORIA, MAZAGON.

OWING to the changes of the programme regarding the reception as to where his Grace Don Ayres Vasconcellos de Ornellas, the new Archbishop of Goa, should be publicly received by the Catholic laity of this city, and his Grace himself having expressed his desire that it should be at the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora de Gloria, Mazagon, the parishioners in a hurried manner with the assistance of the Municipal and Port Trust authorities, also with that of the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, endeavoured to make the reception as grand and pleasing so far as the decorations went. The whole length of Church street which faces the main entrance to the Cathedral was tastefully decorated with flags and banners of all colours and descriptions, and the houses on both sides of the street illuminated with tumbler oil lamps and Chinese lanterns, trimmed up in the form of small arches and evergreens. There was also three triumphal arches bearing inscriptions and illuminated with tumbler oil lamps. The first arch was at the entrance of Church Street from Lawrence De Lima Street, bearing the inscription (transparency) in English, "Welcome the Primate of the East, the second arch about the centre of Church Street, bearing an inscription in Portuguese "Exo. Reo. Seo Don Ayres De Ornellas," and the third arch at the top of the steps leading into the Cathedral, bearing the inscription in Portuguese "Viva O Padroado Portuguez," meaning in English "Long live the Royal Advowson."

The preparations of the reception being complete, his Grace arrived on Friday evening at half-past 6 o'clock at Mazagon accompanied by the Portuguese Vice-Consul, Dr. S. A. De Carvalho, his three Canons, the Rev. Messrs. Monteiro, Macedo and Pereira. The Rev. D. M. Gomes, Vicar-Vara of the Missions of the North, Rev. S. J. Gonsalves, Vicar-Vara of Poona, Rev. Pagani, Vicar of Our Lady of Hope, Kalbadevie, and others. His Grace on arrival at the entrance of Church Street, alighted from his carriage and was introduced by the Portuguese Vice-Consul to the Vicar of the Mazagon Cathedral, Rev. Joze Aureliano DeSouza, who was in waiting, soon after he was conducted by the rev. gentlemen under a pall, borne by six of the parishoners, who were two Messrs. Coutos, Mr. Simmao, senior, Mr. F. X. DeSilva, senior, Mr. J. Rozario and Mr. P. Vaz, when there was a general cheer of "Viva" from the great crowd of the Catholic laity that assembled there, to which his Grace humbly and meekly returned the welcome shout by waving his hand to all with his College hat in hand. In the meantime the union brass and string band which was in waiting struck up the national Portuguese anthem and continued playing up to the Church in a procession led by the confraternities of St. Gloria in white surplices with red facings, and that of St. Sebastian in white surplices with blue facings, headed by the Vicar Joze Aureliano DeSouza. On the progress of the procession towards the Church, fireworks were let off and blue and coloured lights was being burnt throughout. On his Grace arriving at the top of the steps leading into the Church under the triumphal arch the procession stopped. The bells kept tolling for a few seconds and an address from the Mazagon parishioners to his Grace was read in Portuguese by Mr. John Rozario, the translation of which was as follows:—"Most Illustrious and Reverend Sire,—We Catholics, residents of this parish, rendering grace to the Almighty for the happy and anxiously hoped arrival of your Grace in this city with jubilee and great rejoicing, we welcome the entrance of your Grace in this Church which is the principal Church of the Metropolitan Episcopate, and that your illustrious predecessors also condescended to honour this Church with their presence. The rejoicing and jubilee which is exhibited in the appearances of all those who now surround your Grace, is tacit but significant manifestation of how much their hearts feel cannot be expressed in words. Thanking Providence, we offer our ardent prayers for health and preservation of your Grace and would to heaven that these our humble prayers be duly heard." After this the procession moved on into the Church. As his Grace entered the doorway, a crucifix and Holy Water was handed to him, who on receiving it paid due homage, and sprinkling the water about as due proceeded up the aisle to the altar, Prayer by the Vicar was offered. Soon after the *Te Deum* was chanted by the choir which was responded to by the clergy and the *Antiphone* was sung by the choir, after which his Grace concluded the service by prayer and then took his seat under a canopy specially prepared for him on the left hand side of the altar under the arch, from which place he delivered a short discourse in Portuguese to the large assembly that had congregated in the Church of all sects and denominations. The assembly broke up, and his Grace returned with a similar procession down Church Street, and took his departure for St. Xavier's College, which institution he purposed visiting the same evening. The whole of the proceedings terminated at 8 P. M.

Messrs. Couto, Simmao, Vaz, Martins and other members who were appointed as the committee of management for the reception of his Grace, deserve great credit, considering the short space of time the whole affair had to be got up; it was through their strenuous exertions alone the whole proceeding proved a success. The police, under the superintendence of Mr. Inspector Burrett, maintained perfect order during the whole event.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

THE ceremony of delivering the Prizes to the successful pupils of the St. Xavier's (Roman Catholic) College was performed on Friday evening. There was a large gathering on the occasion, and the large hall of the College was entirely filled. Among those present were the Archbisop of Goa, (in the chair,) and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Meurin, Bishop of Bombay. A dramatic performance, entitled "The Mock Duke of Burgundy" was given—not very artistically, as was to be expected, but fairly creditable—by a number of the pupils, and several musical selections were played by the College band, after which his Grace the Archbishop delivered the prizes. During the evening, the following report was read:—

The school closes with 583 pupils on the rolls. This number is perhaps about as many as our classes can at present well hold. At the beginning of the year the number is naturally always greater than at the end, many as time goes on dropping off for various reasons. This, however, has been particularly the case this year. For the elevation of the St. John's School, Mahim, to the rank of a High School drew off many of those of our boys who came from Mahim and its immediate vicinity. This proved no small relief to some of our classes which were all but overcrowded.

With the conduct and application of the boys, it is a great pleasure to us to be able to say that we have on the whole every reason to be well satisfied. Excepting perhaps one or the other case, nothing has occurred to mar the serenity or to disturb the even tenor of the year.

In our last report we pointed out the necessity of regular attendance as an indispensable condition of steady and sold improvement. This cannot be too often repeated. Such boys, as are irregular in coming to school, work, if they work at all, by fits and starts. They cannot possibly, therefore, acquire habits of regular and methodical application; while their studies are for the most part desultory, many gaps being left which are rarely ever afterwards filled up. When this irregularity of attendance is the result of illness or other unavoidable causes, nothing of course can be done to prevent it. It is then only to be regretted. But we are afraid that in very many instances the pretexts are purely idle on which boys absent themselves from school. We may here beg attention to the rule that when a boy for any reason whatever has stopped at home, a note is required from his parents or guardian giving satisfactory explanation of his absence—a rule, which, we regret to say, is not always complied with.

There is an evil frequently to be met with in native students, and that is a morbid eagerness for rapid promotion from one class to another. With many *festina lente* is no favourite motto. Instead of proceeding by slow and easy stages they hasten to present themselves at examinations without due training. Hence it is that every year we have boys leaving the sixth and even the fifth class to cram in a few months for matriculation; little caring whether they are capable of putting two thoughts together in decent English, provided they can somehow or other get through the examination. Fortunately such adventurers are generally baffled in their attempts, but the occasional success of one or another acts as a powerful incentive to others to tread in their ambitious footsteps.

The painful task falls to us this year of recording the loss sustained by the staff of the College, of an able and zealous fellow-labourer in the person of the Rev. J. C. Harrer, S. J. Always of a delicate constitution his health at length completely gave way in the early part of the year, and after lingering for some months he peacefully expired on the 27th October. His loss was deeply lamented by all who knew his zeal and his abilities, but to none was it more painful than to the pupils of the College, to whom he had greatly endeared himself by his affable manners and the active interest he had during several years taken in their welfare. We have, however, the consoling confidence that he is now enjoying the reward of the labours of a life consecrated purely and entirely to the glory of God and the service of his neighbour.

The results of the year's work may be briefly summed up. From the fiery ordeal of the last Matriculation examination 14 of our men came fourth safe; while one among them, Mr Lazarus De Sousa, had the honour of bearing away the palm of superior Latin scholarship In the First Arts' Examination last April, 4 of our candidates met with success, while 2 in November, last passed for the degree of B. A., one of whom, Mr. Luis De Sa, was placed in the first class, and the other, Mr. Luis De Souza, in the second.

Regular lessons at moderate fees are now given on the piano, harmonium, violin, flute and other instruments, but hitherto there have been comparatively few applications. The College orchestra is now strong in numbers, and of its powers we shall leave our kind friends to judge by what they have heard this evening.

Last year we had prize medals struck at Calcutta, but possessing very little artistic merit, we have sent to England for others and the samples which have already been forwarded to us give us reason to expect that they will be real beauties and such as those who will in future have the honour of gaining them, may well be proud of.

In conclusion we beg to express our warmest thanks to those gentlemen who by generously contributing to the Prize Fund enable us to reward handsomely the exertions of our deserving pupils and to keep alive among them a generous spirit of emulation.

FALL OF A WALL ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

ON Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, while a number of carpenters and labourers were engaged on the second floor in repairing the house that adjoined the late fire at Ghogaree Mohla, near Pydownee, and was partially burnt towards the west end of the conflagration, the whole of the wall on the third storey of the same house about the height of seven or eight feet and extending about thirty feet fell in, injuring six of the labourers that were working below, three of whom were seriously hurt. One man, a carpenter, named Zacharia Rahimon, got his skull seriously fractured, another got his left leg broken, and a third his left arm. The three others were injured with bruises and contusions about their persons. The six men were rescued from the *debris* by the assistance of the Police and neighbours, who flocked to the scene, which presented a sad spectacle, and at once conveyed them by vehicles to the J. J. Hospital. One of the men, the carpenter, named Zacharia Rahmore, expired on the road to the hospital, the two others with their broken limbs, were retained in the hospital for treatment, while the other three got their wounds and bruises dressed and were allowed to return to their own houses. Zacharia Rahmon's remains were taken to the Morgue, where an inquest was held on view of the body the same evening; and upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a wall having accidentally fallen upon him.

THEFT IN THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S STORES.

ON Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a Parsee, named Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, was charged with abetment of the offence of theft by a servant, of articles mentioned in the information of Mr. C. E. Mitchell, the Secretary and Agent of the Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited, which was laid on the 24th July last, charging one Pochajee Eduljee Ghadeally, a Parsee clerk and ledger-keeper of the Society, with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of eighteen packages of wine, the property of the Society, and who is still at large.

Louis DeAguiar said,—I am a clerk in the service of the Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited and reside at Matharpaccady. I know one Pochajee Eduljee Ghadeally. He was a clerk and ledger-keeper in the service of the Society. I recollect the 21st July last. Between 1 and 2 p.m. on that day, Pochajee came to me at my counter in that office of the company in Apollo House, and showed me an order. That order cannot be found, though it was searched for. I had read the order; it was for six dozens 3 stars Hennessy's brandy, Jules Mum's champagne 3 dozen quarts and 3 dozen pints, Giesler's champagne 3 doz. quarts and 3 doz. pints, six tins of sardines, and 12 tins of marmalade. The order was signed R. V. Reid. I know the prisoner now at the bar. After I received the order from Pochajee, I took out the articles mentioned in the order; a cooly was sent for a cart, and the articles were put into the cart by a cooly, to whom the prisoner paid 4 annas. This is the cooly (points to Witto Sutwa who is called into Court.) The prisoner was then standing by, and when the cart was driven away, he went with it. The prisoner was present when Pochajee told me that the prisoner had brought the order from Mr. R. V. Reid. After this I again saw the prisoner three days ago. From information which I have received, I believe that this order was not sent by Mr. Reid, and that the goods were obtained by Pochajee Eduljee Ghadeally and the prisoner by cheating. I charge the prisoner Dadabhoy Jamsetjee with abetment of theft, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Harrishunker, who appeared for the defence, reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 18th instant, and the prisoner was bailed in his own recognisances in the sum of Rs. 1,000, and two sureties in Rs. 500 each.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE CAWNPORE MEMORIAL CHURCH.

(*From the "Pioneer's" Correspondent.*)

CAWNPORE, 9th December.

FOR the special information of the East India Railway Company, I must state that its liberality in running fast trains, free, *gratis*, and for nothing, for the accommodation of intending visitors to the solemn and impressive ceremonies of yesterday, has been fully appreciated by the public,—at all events by that portion of it with which I have had the opportunity of conversing. Had the Company and the public received earlier notice of the approaching commemoration service, the trains would, no doubt, have been more closely packed than they were; but, as it was, the concourse of travellers was unusually large for our Anglo-Indian community. Fully an hour before the train started, the Allahabad railway station was crowded with visitors, among whom a reinforcement of lively young gentlemen from the High School made itself pleasantly conspicuous. At about 20 minutes before ten o'clock the train moved off with its 200 pilgrims—let me call them—arriving at Cawnpore at the bright, bitterly cold unearthly hour of about three in the morning. Next day, at eleven o'clock, there were assembled in the body, aisles, and galleries of the Church, between five and six hundred people, from Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra and many other up-country stations. I feel—like every other visitor, I am sure—that anything like an elaborate description of this service would be out of place, for all that can be said of it simply amounts to this, that it was the most pathetic and impressive service to which an Englishman in this country has ever listened, and that it was celebrated near the spot which of all others in India is most sacred to the English heart. The musical portions of the service were beautifully rendered, by, I should think, one of the best trained military bands which India can boast of,—the band of the 65th Regiment, stationed at Lucknow. The performance of the concluding piece—Handel's immortal chorus—was admirable as those, I imagine, will allow who know the music not only by ear but by heart. I must add that Mr. Malony's style of guiding his orchestra won that morning the general praise which it so well deserved.

I must conclude this brief letter with a few references to the Memorial Church itself, of "All Souls," as it is named. It stands in the middle of a large oblong enclosure, bounded by a neatly-trimmed green hedge-row, and measuring 1,153 feet by 613 feet. The building itself—of red-brick, and greyish sandstone—measures from east to west 152 feet, including wall and buttresses, and 80 feet from north to south. Its characteristics are about the best which, as a work of architecture, it could have,—simplicity of design, and general impressiveness of effect. It may be recorded that the effect from the inside narrowly escaped being very much spoiled. At first the wall of the west gallery was built to such a height as to cut off part of the view of the window in the west side, from a spectator standing between, or a little below, the transepts. Subsequently, (by Colonel Fraser's directions, as I understand) the height was reduced, and a light rail, with brass supports, was substituted; and the alteration has the double advantage of lightening the visual effect of the mass of masonry over the western colonnade, and of opening up a complete view of the large and beautiful circular window which adorns that side of the building. Unrelieved, the greyish white of the walls and vaulted ceiling of the nave would be too monotonous; but a pleasing variety is introduced in the alternate read and grey of the pointed arches of the galleries. Of architectural ornament there is comparatively little; but what there is has been skilfully and conscientiously wrought, as in the foliage and geometrical patterns of the capitals of the plain round columns and great piers.

THE VICEROY AT JEYPORE.

(*From "Pioneer's" Correspondent.*)

JEYPORE, 7th December.

YESTERDAY was a very busy day in Jeypore, work beginning at 8 A. M., when His Excellency the Viceroy received a private visit from the Maharajah. There was no display, but the usual ceremonies of meeting, presentation of *attar* and *pan*, were, of course, carried out, salutes of 19 guns were fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharajah, and a guard of honour of the 36th N. I. presented arms as he passed.

At 11-20 A. M. the Viceroy, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General, his staff, and other European officers, returned the visit, being escorted by four of the principal chiefs to the palace. Lord Northbrook drove rapidly through the city, at this time not very crowded, but as bright and cheerful as the decorations, added to its natural advantages, with a beautiful day, could make it. The palace was entered through seven noble gateways,—the royal approach through the last four gates. The route was very circuitous, and it was with some difficulty that the carriage in which His Excellency sat could be taken to the edge of the platform of the Dewan-i-am, the great hall of audience—a noble arcaded hall—in which, surrounded by his chiefs, His Highness of Jeypore was waiting to welcome his guest. A guard of honour of the Maharajah's troops presented arms, a royal salute was fired, and the excellent band of the Chief played the National Anthem as Lord Northbrook alighted from his carriage, and was led to his seat, under a magnificently brocaded canopy, by the Maharajah. After some conversation, and admiration of the handsome apartment, in which Lord Mayo had also been received, the principal nobles of the State were introduced by Colonel Beynon, the Political Agent, and the *nuzzers* which they presented touched and remitted. His Excellency was then conducted through the palace by His Highness. This noble pile of buildings, a seventh of the whole city, with its beautiful oriental garden, was much admired. From the turret Lord Northbrook beheld the fair scene, one which few cities can rival; and could hardly have failed to have been delighted. The hills skirting the valley, the picturesque forts, and the regularly laid out streets, with the many temples and lofty public and private buildings, are all visible from this point. The three projecting galleries of the graceful minaret in the main thoroughfare were adorned with flags and Chinese lanterns, which waved with every breze; and the decorations, arches, &c., could be made out clearly. The day was especially favorable, there being a little wind, which cleared off the smoke which often hangs about the city. The drawing-room, adorned with designs by Dr. DeFabeck, and executed by the pupils in the school of arts of Jeypore, was much admired. The Maharajah also showed his hawks, and led His Lordship into a large durbar hall got up in the true ancient native style. The pillars and walls were covered with red stuff, and in the centre stood a huge silver canopy and platform, on which was a throne, while before it were ranged vessels for sprinkling *attar*, &c. Nothing had been omitted which could have contributed to render the visit a pleasant one. The Viceroy and Maharajah left the palace in the same carriage, and proceeded to the college, where the Principal, Baboo Kanti Chandar, and about 800 boys' amongst whom were a few members of the nobles, school, were awaiting their arrival. After the Maharajah and Viceroy had taken their seats under a golden shamianah on the side of the covered quadrangle in which the boys were drawn up, the Principal read a speech on behalf of the masters and himself. He thanked the Viceroy for the honour he was doing them by his presence, and for the encouragement both he and the British Government ever bestowed upon education. He stated that nothing in the imperial policy was so calculated to lead to improvement as this attention to education, which for a generation had been in progress, and which had been intended to fit natives of the country to assist in its administration. The Maharajah, holding the same enlightened views, had established this college, which had been highly successful; and to him their thanks were due for his great kindness, which made education free to all, and which withheld nothing that was required to promote the end in view. He concluded by again thanking His Excellency for his presence. Copies of the report were then presented. From these it appears that 825 boys were under tuition last year, costing Rs. 28-12 8 per head, while there were 56 nobles in the Rajpoot School. Five out of six students were successful at the University Entrance Examination.

The college is affiliated with the University, and Stow's training system is adopted with advantage. Many other interesting facts were noted; but this is not the place to refer to them more fully. His Excellency distributed some of the prizes, and afterwards heard a recitation, "Alexander and the Robber," by two little boys, who amused all present by the presence of mind they displayed, and the amusing and really excellent manner in which they did their duty. When they had retired, a noble, a pupil in the Rajpoot School, read a passage from Cowper, and then Lord Northbrook rose and addressed the Maharaja, congratulating His Highness upon the pleasing spectacle he was witnessing, and thanking the principal and master for their welcome. He then said he would examine a class which had been prepared for him. This was a gallery class, in which the boys are taught by the display of, and examination upon natural objects. Glass and leather were produced on this occasion, and the boys acquitted themselves well. After leaving the college, the school of arts was visited, and the different departments, which appeared in a flourishing condition, inspected. The embroidery work seemed to attract most attention, especially a portrait of the Viceroy himself copied from a photograph. Some boys in the drawing class seemed to be engaged on a similarly pleasing performance. His Excellency was much struck with the work of a blind carpenter, and ordered a specimen of his handiwork, greatly to the delight of the poor man.

After a hasty luncheon, work began again with the opening of the Mayo Hospital, which the Viceroy reached at half past four o'clock. His Highness met him at the threshold and showed him the foundation-stone laid by Lord Mayo. The wards were then entered, and the plans exhibited by Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer, who had superintended its erection. Mr. Miles his *locum tenens* had for a long time been at the helm. Dr DeFabeck, the architect of the structure was present. The building contains four large wards, and there are attendants' rooms, and buildings for special cases, spacious verandahs surrounding the whole. The hospital, situated close to the city gate adjoining the Ram Newas or public gardens, is a highly ornamental edifice, and is indeed a noble memorial of the friendship His Highness the Maharajah entertained for the late Viceroy. After the building was declared open, His Excellency proceeded to a dais to the west of it prepared before the statue of Earl Mayo, which was now to be unveiled. When all had taken their places, the Maharajah read a feeling speech in Hindi. A translation of the address was then handed to the Viceroy, who proceeded to make his reply at the request of the Maharajah. He then gave the signal, and the statue was unveiled without the slightest trouble or mistake. It was considered an excellent likeness, and is a great ornament to the capital. The inscription, a long one, describes the circumstances under which it was erected; and shows the names and titles of His Highness and the late Viceroy. During the ceremony the bands played the National Anthem, and a royal salute was afterwards fired. The Union Jack waved on high above all. About half past seven in the evening the Viceroy and the visitors, accompanied by the residents, proceeded to the city to witness the illuminations. The road to the Sanganir gate of the town was lighted up by myriads of Chinese lanterns and lamps, and every now and then glimpses could be obtained of the fort of Nahargarh, which looked like a mass of fire; all the prominent lines of the building having been covered with lamps.

The scarp of the hill beneath it bore the words "Welcome Here" in light; the letters were 40 or 50 feet long, and must have been seen from a great distance. The public gardens, too, were very gay, and the hospital, which had just been opened, was also brilliantly illuminated. The view of the city obtained from the Sanganir gate was magnificent. All the long cornices and lanes had been marked out by *chirags* or little oil lamps, the most effective form of illumination in India. The procession of carriages advanced to the square where the main road is reached, and this was, perhaps, the best place to see everything, as the long lines of light were all in view at once. A temple spire, lit to the top, and the lofty minaret, with thousands of lanterns, and the triumphal arches attracted most attention. Crescents filled with blazing wood lit up the palace courts, and the splendid open hall in which the Maharajah received his guests was bright with a host of chandeliers. Dinner was soon announced, and His Highness conducted the Viceroy to a seat in the centre of the table, on his right, Mr. Lyall, the Agent to the Governor-General, being on his left. He remained conversing through the whole of the evening. Colonel Beynon, Political Agent, sat on the right of the Viceroy. The Maharajah's band played a selection of choice airs during dinner; and at the close, Baboo Kanti Chander, Principal of the College, read a translation of the Maharajah's speech. He concluded by proposing the health of Lord Northbrook, wishing him all happiness and prosperity. The toast was received with enthusiasm, and was drank in a bumper by all, Princes included. The Viceroy thanked His Highness, and then proposed the health of the Maharajah, which was responded to most warmly.

After dinner the whole party proceeded to a tower on an angle of the palace wall overlooking the review-ground, where a magnificent display of fireworks had been prepared for their amusement. The way was made beautiful by thousands of candles in coloured paper shades, a very pretty sight indeed. The guest after the usual ceremonies of receiving *attar* and *pan*, withdrew. Nothing was omitted; the whole visit had been a grand success. The Residency, by almost incredible exertions on the part of the Political Agent and Captain Jocob, to whose efforts, indeed, were owing the greater part of the decorations which so much tended to enhance the beauty of the city and its environs, had been considerably altered, as well as re-furnished. No expense had been spared on the part of the Raj. At 9 A. M. on Tuesday morning after breakfast the Viceroy left by special train, which was drawn up in the rear of the Residency. The Maharajah, his minister, and chiefs, with the Agent to the Governor-General, the Political Agent, and residents, were on the platform. Mr. Lyall returned to Ajmere an hour or two later.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

NEW INDIAN BISHOPRICS.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to the clergy of the Province of Canterbury:—"Stonehouse, St. Peter's, Thanet, Nov. 15 —Rev. and Dear Brethren,—St. Andrew's Day, which has been appointed as a time of Special Intercession on behalf of our Missionaries to the heathen, is fast approaching, and I have received from the three great Missionary Societies of the Church of England, as well as from many of our brethren in the Colonies, the assurance that the appointment of such a day is generally welcome to all interested in missionary work. I am aware that many of our brethren are of opinion that it is better not to associate the day set apart for special prayer with any general collection of money. Still many of you will, no doubt, be desirous of having such collections at the celebration of Holy Communion or otherwise, and it seems to me that it may be right to take the opportunity for calling your attention to one particular very important effort now being made in connexion with our missions in India. The visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has directed our thoughts with more than usual vividness to our Indian responsibilities. We shall day by day in thought follow his Royal Highness's progress, and accompany him with prayer, not only that he may return in safety but also that his visit may leave a blessing behind it among our distant fellow-subjects. His Royal Highness, in answer to letters which I had the honour to forward from the two great missionary societies, expressed deep interest in their work, and a determination to do all that is possible to advance the sacred cause to which Christian missionaries devote their lives. No doubt his Royal Highness's visit will help to call forth greater interest among us in all Indian affairs, and to familiarize us more with the wants of our distant fellow subjects, and the best mode of advancing their happiness. We Christians all hold that the greatest boon we can confer upon them is to make their civilization Christian. Now, for the permanent maintenance of pure Christianity in the East, those who are best acquainted with India tell us that it is of vital importance that we should take such steps as are required for the development of native churches in intimate connexion with our National Church. Our three Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, presiding over enormous dioceses, appeal to us that we should, as a step indispensable for such progress, aid them in securing a sub-division of their labours. Legal difficulties, which in former times were supposed to stand in the way of the appointment of additional Indian Bishops, have now disappeared. So much encouragement has been given by high authorities, both at home and in India, to the scheme for appointing assistant Bishops, that the three great Church of England Societies directly interested in this matter—the Christian Knowledge Society, the Propagation of the Gospel Society, and the Church Missionary Society—have all come forward, each according to its view of the best mode of action, and concurred in offering liberal contributions towards the payment of such assistant Bishops, and the Colonial Bishopric Fund has voted £10,000 towards the permanent endowment of new bishoprics. Indeed besides the money to be expected in annual payment of missionary Bishop's salaries from the Church Missionary Society, there is already a capital sum of £40,000 promised on condition that it be made up to £60,000, and the Bishop of Madras, who has in his diocese about 161,000 native converts, of whom more than 90,000 are in connexion with the Church of Egland, has been encouraged to proceed so far in the matter as to name two of the most eminent missionaries to be his coadjutors in the two new Bishoprics—namely, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of the Propagation of the Gospel Society; and the Rev. Dr. Sargent, of the Church Missionary Society. Such men, from their long and tried missionary experience, are well qualified to form and train the native

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Indian Church. You may not, rev. and dear brethren; think it desirable to have a special collection for missions on the Day of Intercession, or you may have deep personal interests in some other branch of missionary work to which you desire your people to devote their alms. Each clergyman is the best judge in this matter for his own parish, but you will not, I am sure, less willingly consider what I say when I lay before you at this time the claims of the effort to increase the Indian Episcopate, and thus take a marked step towards the consolidation of the native Indian Churches. Few subjects can be more important at the present time, whether we look to the deep responsibilities which devolve on Englishmen from their connexion with India, or to the fresh openings supplied for the fulfilment of their responsibilities. The increased means of intercommunication between ourselves and the East, the extension of civilizing influences now at work in India, through a generally diffused education—the consequent unsettlement of Hindoos and Mahomedans ready to throw off the traditions of their ancient beliefs, and the fact that our wisest statesmen, who are best acquainted with India, now publicly acknowledge that the English nation has no more useful or faithful servants than our missionaries: all these concurring circumstances call upon us to spread in India the blessings of the Gospel, and to help our Indian fellow-subjects, while they form themselves into Christian communities, held together by a well-compacted ecclesiastical Government, and united with our Church at home by the profession of a common faith and the love of a common Lord.—I am, rev. and dear brethren, your faithful servant and brother, A. C. CANTUAR."

NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

KING MTESA'S CAPITAL.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

THE subjoined is the portion of the letters from Mr. Stanley fortunately recovered after the death of Colonel Linants de Bellefonds, to whom they were entrusted by the joint Commissioner of The *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*, and which relates particularly to the interview with King Mtesa. The portion referring to the Coasting of the Great Lake we shall give in our next issue.—

Arriving at Beyal we were welcomed by a fleet of canoes sent by Mtesa to conduct us to "Murchison Creek," and on the 4th of April I landed amid a concourse of two thousand people, who saluted me with a deafening volley of musketry and waving of flags. Katakiro, the chief Mukungu, or officer, in Uganda, then conducted me to comfortable quarters, to which shortly afterwards were brought sixteen goats, ten oxen, an immense quantity of bananas, plantains, sweet potatoes, besides eggs, chickens, milk, rice, ghee, and butter. After such a royal and bountiful gift I felt more curiosity than ever to see the generous monarch; and in the afternoon Mtesa, having prepared beforehand for my reception, sent to say that he was ready to welcome me. Issuing out of my quarters I found myself in a broad street eighty feet wide and half a mile long, which was lined by his personal guards and attendants, his captains and their respective retinues, to the number of about three thousand. At the extreme end of this street and fronting it was the King's audience house, in whose shadow I saw dimly the figure of the King sitting in a chair. As I advanced towards him the soldiers continued to fire their guns. The drums, sixteen in number, beat out a fearful tempest of sound, and the flags waved, until I became conscious that all this display was far beyond my merits, and consequently felt greatly embarrassed by so flattering a reception. Arrived before the audience house the King rose—a tall and slender figure, dressed in Arab costume—approached me a few paces, held out his hand mutely, while the drums continued their terrible noise, and we stood silently gazing at each other during a few minutes, I indeed more embarrassed than ever. But soon relieved from the oppressive noise of the huge drums and the hospitable violence of the many screaming discordant fifes, I was invited to sit, Mtesa first showing the example, followed by his great captains, about one hundred in number.

More at ease, I now surveyed the figure and features of this powerful monarch. Mtesa is about 34 years old and tall and slender in build, as I have already stated but, with broad shoulders. His face is very agreeable and pleasant and indicates intelligence and mildness. His eyes are large, his nose and mouth are a great improvement upon those of the common type of negro, and approach to the same features in the Muscat Arab when slightly tainted with negro blood. His teeth are splendid, and gleaming white.

As soon as Mtesa began to speak I became captivated by his manner, for there was much of the polish of a true gentleman about it—it was at once amiable, graceful, and friendly. It tended to assure me that in this potentate I had found a friend, a generous King and an intelligent ruler. He is not personally inferior to Seyd Burghash, the Arab Sultan of Zanzibar, and indeed appears to me quite like a coloured gentleman who has visited European Courts, and caught a certain refinement and ease of manner with a large amount of information. If you will recollect, however, that Mtesa is a native of Central Africa, and that he had seen but three white men until I came, you will, perhaps, be as much astonished at all this as I was. And if you will but think of the enormous extent of country his rules extending from E. long 34 to E. long. 31 and from N. lat I to S. lat 3 30, you will further perceive the immense influence he could wield towards the civilisation of Africa. Indeed, I could not regard this King or look at him in any other light than as the possible Ethelbert by whose means the light of the Gospel may be brought to benighted Middle Africa. Undoubtedly the Mtesa of to-day is vastly superior to the vain youth whom Speke and Grant saw. There is now no daily butchery of men or women; seldom one suffers the extreme punishment. Speke and Grant left him a raw, vain youth, and a heathen. He is now a gentleman, and, professing Islamism, submits to other laws than his own erratic will which, we are told, led to such severe and fatal consequences. All his captains and chief officers observe the same creed, dress in Arab costume, and in other ways affect Arab customs. He has a guard of 260 men—renegadoes from Baker's Expedition, Zanzibar defalcators, a few Omani, and the elect of Uganda. Behind his throne, an arm-chair of native manufacture, the royal shield-bearers, lance-bearers, and gun-bearers stand erect and staid. On either side of him are his grand chiefs and courtiers, sons of governors of his provinces, chiefs of districts, &c. Outside the Audience House the lengthy lines of warriors begin with the chief drummer and the noisy gong-beaters; next come the screaming fifers, the flag and banner-bearers, the fusiliers, and so on seemingly, *ad infinitum*, with spearmen and attendants.

Mtesa asked a number of questions about various things, thereby showing a vast amount of curiosity and great intelligence. The King had arrived at this camp—Usavara—fourteen days before my arrival, with all that immense army of followers, for the purpose of shooting birds. He now proposed to return after two or three days' rest, to his capital at Ulagalla, or Uragara. Each day of my stay at Usavara was a scene of gaiety and rejoicing. On the first after my arrival we beheld a grand naval review, eighty-four canoes being under way, each manned by from thirty to forty men, containing in the aggregate a force of about two thousand five hundred men. We had excellent races, and witnessed various manoeuvres by water. Each admiral vied with the others in extolling aloud the glory of their monarch, or in exciting admiration from the hundreds of spectators on shore. The King's three hundred wives were present *en grande tenue*, and were not the least important of those on shore. The second day the King led his fleet in person, to show me his prowess in shooting birds. We rowed or were rather paddled, up "Murchison Creek," visiting *en route* a dhow he is building for the navigation of the lake, as well as his place of residence during Ramadan, and his former capital "Bands," where Speke and Grant found him.

En passant, I may remark that Speke could not possibly have seen the whole of the immense bay he has denominated "Creek." It is true that from a short distance west of Dwaga, the King's Ramadan palace, up to Mungono, the extremity of the water, a distance of about eight miles, it might be termed a creek, but this distance does not approach to one-half of the true bay. Indeed, I respectfully request geographers—Messrs. Keith, Johnston, and Stanford especially—to change the name of Murchison Creek to Murchison Bay, as one more worthy the large area of water now known by the former inappreciative title. Murchison Bay extends from N. lat. 0 deg. 15 min. to N. lat. 0 deg. 27 min, and from E. long. 32 deg. 53 min to 3? deg. 38 min. in extreme length. At the mouth the bay contracts to a width of four miles, but within its greatest breadth is twelve miles. Surely such a body of water—as terms go—deserves he more appropriate name of "bay," but I leave it to fair-judging geographers to decide. For the position of Mtesa's capital I have taken three observations, on three different days. My longitude agrees pretty closely with that of Speke's, while there is but four miles' difference of latitude.

The third day the troops of Mtesa were exercised at target practice, and on the fourth we all marched for the Grand Capital, the Kibuga of Uganda, Ulagalla or Uragara. Mtesa is a great King. He is a monarch who would delight the soul of any intelligent European, as he could see in his black Majesty the Hope of Central Africa. He is King of Karagwe, Uganda, Unyoro, Usoga, and Usui. Each day I found something which increased my esteem and respect for him. He is fond of imitating European and what he has heard of their great personages, which trait, with a little tuition, would prove of immense benefit to his country. He has prepared broad highways in the neighbourhood of his capital for the good time that is coming when some charitable European will send him any kind of a wheeled vehicle. As we approached the capital the main road from Usavara increased in width from 20 feet to 150 feet. When we arrived at this magnificent breadth we viewed the capital crowning an eminence commanding a most extensive view of a picturesque and rich country, all teeming with gardens of plantations and bananas, and beautiful pasture land. Of course, huts, however large, lend but little attraction to a scene, but a tall flagstaff and an immense flag proved a decided feature in the landscape. Arrived at the capital, I found that the vast collection of buildings crowning the eminence were the Royal quarters, round which ran five several palisades and circular courts, between which and the city was a circular road, ranging from 100 to 200 feet in width, and from this radiated six or seven imposing avenues, lined with gardens and huts.

The next day after arrival I was introduced to the Royal Palace in great state. None of the primitive scenes visible in Speke's book was now visible there. The guards, clothed in white cotton dresses were by no means comical as then. The chiefs were very respectable-looking people, dressed richly in the Arab costume. The palace was a huge and lofty structure, well built of grass and cane, while tall trunks of trees upheld the roof, which was covered with cloth sheeting inside.

On the fourth day after my arrival news came that another white man was approaching the capital from the direction of Unyoro, and on the fifth day I had the extreme pleasure of greeting Colonel Linant de Bellefonds, of the Egyptian service, who had been despatched by Colonel Gordon to Mtesa, to make a treaty of commerce between him and the Egyptian Government. The rencontre, though not so exciting as my former meeting with the venerable David Livingstone at Ujiji, in November, 1871, still may be said to be singular and fortunate for all concerned. In Colonel de Bellefonds I met a gentleman extremely well informed, energetic, and a great traveller. His knowledge of the countries between Uganda and Khartoum was most minute and accurate, from which I conclude that but little of the geography of Central Africa between the cataracts of the Nile and Uganda is now unknown. To that store of valuable geographical acquisitions must now be added my exploration of the Nile Sources, which pour into the Niyanza; and also the new countries I have visited between the Niyanza and the Unyanyembe Road. In Colonel de Bellefonds' arrival I also perceived my great good fortune, for I now had the means to despatch some reports of my geographical discoveries, and the long-delayed letters.

The day after to-morrow I intend to return to Usukhuma, prosecuting my geographical researches along the western shore of the Victoria Niyanza. After this I propose to march the expedition to the Katonga Valley, and thence, having paid another visit to Mtesa, I trust to march directly west for Lake Albert Niyanza, where I hope to meet with some more of the gallant subordinates of Colonel Gordon, by whom I shall be able, through their assured courtesy, to send several more letters descriptive of discoveries and adventures.

I might protract this letter indefinitely by dwelling upon the value of the service rendered to science and the world by Ismael Pasha, but time will not allow me, nor, indeed, is it necessary, as I dare say by this time you have had ample proofs of what has been done by Gordon. Sir Samuel Baker, unfortunately, appears to be in bad odour with all I meet. His severity and other acts receive universal condemnation; but far be it from me to add to the ill report, and so I leave what I have heard untold.

Then, briefly, thus much remains to be said. Livingstone, in his report of the Niyanza consisting of five lakes, was wrong. Speke, in his statement that the Niyanza was but one lake, was quite correct. But I believe that east of the Niyanza, or rather north-east of its coasts, there are other lakes, though they have no connection whatever with the Niyanza: nor do I suppose they can be of any great magnitude, or extend south of the Equator. If you ask me why, I can only answer that in my opinion the rivers entering the Victorian Sea on the north-eastern shore do not sufficiently drain the vast area of country lying between the Great Lake and the western versant of the East-African mountain range. From the volume of the Niyanza feeders on the north-eastern side I cannot think that they extend farther than E. long. 36 deg., which leaves a large tract of country eastward to be drained by other means than the Niyanza. But this means may very probably be the Jub, which empties its waters into the Indian Ocean. The Sobat cannot possibly approach near the Equator; this, however, will be decided definitively by Gordon's officers. Colonel de Bellefonds informs me that the Assua, or Asha, is a mere torrent.

When you see my chart, which will trace the course of the Luamberri and the Shimeeyu, the rivers which drain the whole of the south and south-east countries of the Niyanza, you will be better able to judge of their importance and magnitude as sources of the Nile. I expect to come upon a considerable river south-west; but all of this will be best told in my next letter.

HENRY M. STANLEY

P.S.—I had almost forgotten to state that the greatest depth of the Niyanza as yet ascertained by me is 275 feet I have not yet sounded the centre of the lake; this I intend to do on my return to Usukoma South.

MTESA'S CAPITAL, UGANDA, April 14, 1875.

I must not forget to inform you and your readers of one very interesting subject connected with Mtesa, which will gratify many a philanthropic European and American.

I have already told you that Mtesa and the whole of his Court profess Islamism. A long time ago—some four or five years—Khamis Bin Abdullah (the only Arab who remained with me three years ago, as a rearguard, when the Arabs disgracefully fled from Mirambo) came to Uganda. He was wealthy, of noble descent, had a fine, magnificent personal appearance, and brought with him many a rich present for Mtesa, such as few Arabs could afford. The King became immediately fascinated with him, and really few white men could be long with the son of Abdullah without being charmed by his presence, his handsome proud features, his rich olive complexion, and his liberality. I confess I never saw an Arab or Musselman who attracted me so much as Khamis Bin Abdullah, and it is no wonder that Mtesa, meeting a kindred spirit in the noble youth of Muscat, amazed at his handsome bearing, the splendour of his apparel, the display of his wealth, and the number of his slaves, fell in love with him. Khamis stayed with Mtesa a full year, during which time the King became a convert to the creed of his visitor—namely, Mohammedanism. The Arab clothed Mtesa in the best that his wardrobe offered; he gave him gold embroidered jackets, fine white shirts, crimson slippers, swords, silk sashes, daggers, and a revolving rifle, so that Speke and Grant's presents seemed of necessity insignificant. Now, until I arrived at Mtesa's Court, the King delighted in the idea that he was a follower of Islam; but by one conversation I flatter myself that I have tumbled the newly-raised religious fabric to the ground, and, if it were only followed by the arrival of a christian mission here, the conversion of Mtesa and his Court to Christianity would, I think, be complete. I have, indeed, undermined Islamism so much here, that Mtesa has determined henceforth, until he is better informed, to observe the Christian Sabbath as well as the Moslem Sabbath, and the great captains have unanimously consented to this. He has further caused the ten commandments of Moses to be written on a board for his daily perusal—for Mtesa can read Arabic—as well as the Lord's Prayer and the golden commandment of Our Saviour, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." This is great progress for the few days that I have remained with him, and, though I am no missionary, I shall begin to think that I might become one if such success is feasible. But, oh that some pious, practical missionary would come here! What a field and a harvest ripe for the sickle of civilisation! Mtesa would give him anything he desired—houses, lands, cattle, ivory, &c., he might call a province his own in one day. It is not the mere preacher, however, that is wanted here. The Bishops of Great Britain collected, with all the classic youth of Oxford and Cambridge, would effect nothing by mere talk with the intelligent people of Uganda. It is the practical Christian tutor, who can teach people how to become Christians, cure their diseases, construct dwellings, understand and exemplify agriculture, and turn his hand to anything, like a sailor—this is the man who is wanted. Such an one, if he can be found, would become the saviour of Africa. He must be tied to no Church or sect, but profess God and His Son and the moral law, and live a blameless Christian, inspired by liberal principles, charity to all men, and devout faith in Heaven. He must belong to no nation in particular, but the entire white race. Such a man or men Mtesa, King of Uganda, Usoga, Umgoro, and Karagwe—a kingdom 360 geographical miles in length by 50 in breadth—invites to repair to him. He has begged me to tell the white men that if they will only come to him he will give them all they want. Now where is there in all the Pagan world a more promising field for a mission than Uganda? Colonel Linant de Bellefonds is my witness that I speak the truth, and I know he will corroborate all I say. The Colonel, though a Frenchman, is a Calvinist, and has become as ardent a well-wisher for the Waganda as I am. Then why further spend needlessly vast sums upon black Pagans of Africa who have no example of their own people becoming Christians before them? I speak to the Universities Mission at Zanzibar and to the Free Methodists at Mombasa, to the leading philanthropists, and the pious people of England. Here, gentlemen, is your opportunity—embrace it! The people on the shores of the Niyanza call upon you. Obey your own generous instincts, and listen to them; and I assure you that in one year you will have more converts to Christianity than all other missionaries united can number. The population of Mtesa's kingdom is very dense; I estimate the number of his subjects at 2,000,000. You need not fear to spend money upon such a mission, as Mtesa is sole ruler, and will repay its cost tenfold with ivory, coffee, otter skins of a very fine quality, or even in cattle, for the wealth of this country in all these products is immense. The road here is by the Nile or *via* Zanzibar, Ugogo, and Unyanyembe. The former route, so long as Colonel Gordon governs the countries of the Upper Nile, seems the most feasible.

With all deference I would suggest that the mission should bring to Mtesa as presents three or four suits of military clothes, decorated freely with gold embroidery; together with half-a-dozen French *kepis*, a sabre, a brace of pistols, and suitable ammunition; a good fowling-piece and rifle of good quality, for the King is not a barbarian; a cheap dinner service of Britannia ware, an iron bedstead and counterpanes, a few pieces of cotton print, boots, &c. For trade it should also bring fine blue, black, and grey woollen cloths, a quantity of military buttons, gold braid and cord, silk cord of different colours, as well as binding; linen and sheeting for shirts, fine red blankets and a quantity of red cloth, with a few chairs and tables. The profit arising from the sale of these things would be enormous.

For the Mission's use it should bring with it a supply of hammers, saws, augers, chisels, axes, hatchets, adzes, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, since the Waganda are apt pupils; iron drills and powder for blasting purposes, trowels, a couple of good-sized anvils, a forge and bellows, an assortment of nails and tacks, a plough, spades, shovels, pickaxes, and a couple of light buggies as specimens, with such other small things as their own common sense would suggest to the men whom I invite. Most desirable would be an assortment of garden seed and grain; also white lead, linseed oil, brushes, a few volumes of illustrated journals, gaudy prints, a magic lantern, rockets, and a photographic apparatus. The total cost of the whole equipment need not exceed five thousand pounds sterling.

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(*Extract from the Calcutta "Englishman," November 15th, 1875.*)

A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Mr. Harraden, a gentleman who was well known in the palmy days of vocal music in Calcutta as the leading spirit and conductor of the old Glee Club, has been moved by the occasion of the Prince's visit to compose, under the title of "India's Greeting and Prayer; or God bless our Noble Prince," an anthem adapted to singing by large bodies. We have had the pleasure—and we use the expression in more than the mere formal sense—of hearing this composition played and sung, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it about as perfect in its way as such a work could be. The composer has, wisely, we think, chosen to set the words to the glorious old tune of "God save the Queen," arranged with full harmonies for four voices. Owing to the peculiar structure of the metre, we are not surprised to hear that the choice of appropriate words was a matter of considerable difficulty. Mr. Harraden has not only fully surmounted that difficulty but has produced a really charming composition—a hymn at once grand, simple, and full of pathos—which we venture to say, needs only to be published in order to command popularity, and to long live in the English language as a model of what such a hymn should be. The very fetters which the metre imposed on the writer, demanding, as it did, a preponderance of monosyllabic words, while enhancing the difficulty of the task, have resulted after all in greatly promoting the effect. The terse and homely Saxon diction of this charming little composition, aided by Mr. Harraden's skilful co-ordination of sense and musical accent, go straight to the heart.

The anthem will, we believe, be published in a day or two, and we would suggest, not only that it should be adopted in our churches, but that there should be general practices of it in the Town Hall, or some other public place.

(*Extract from the Calcutta "Statesman," November 15th, 1875.*)

"GOD BLESS OUR NOBLE PRINCE."

We have been favoured with a private hearing of "India's Prayer and Greeting, or God bless our Noble Prince,"—a truly national lyric, written by Mr. Samuel Harraden, formerly organist of the Old Church in this city. It is full of verve, and is composed under a Happy inspiration, just at the time that such a production is required. The musical arrangement is singularly good, and Mr. S. Harraden has judiciously impressed into its service our National tune of "God save the Queen." We predict for the poetry universal adoption throughout the length and breadth of India; but as we understand that the "Prayer and Greeting" is about to be published by Harold and Co., we for obvious reasons refrain from quoting the words. We subjoin a few remarks made by Mr. Harraden in his proposed publication, in all of which we concur, save when he refers to his poor ability in respect to his spirit-stirring and right loyal verses:

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"The musical ferret may find *hidden fifths* and *consecutive octaves*. The arrangement was not made for *him*, but for those who are able and willing to assist in generally introducing a simple form of our National tune to our loyal fellow-subjects "in the land we live in."

"My apology for the words is that I should have done far better if my poor ability had been equal to my rich loyalty."

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HAVE RECEIVED a FRESH ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS consisting of GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, PLATED-WARE, PICTURES, TOYS, &c., suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the LONDON HOUSE, these goods will be sold at COST PRICES, as the Establishment will be CLOSED on January 31st next.

WALKER & CO., RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

MRS. JACOB HUNT, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA: 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE, MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE. NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

THORPE & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY CHOICE SELECTION OF NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

THORPE & CO., NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, MASONIC CLOTHIERS, &c., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALANESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands..........	Rs.	14 per doz. qts.	
Chateau Leoville..........	"	22	"
Chateau Lafitte..........	"	26	"

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer....	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Deidesheimer	" 16	"		
Geisenheimer	" 18	"		
Liebfraumilch	" 20	"	" 12 8	"
St Inwein (in glass jugs)	" 20	"		
Hochheimer	" 24	"		
Rudesheimer	" 28	"		
Marcobrunner	" 30	"		
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"		

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. qtr.	
Eugene Clicquot	" 40 "	Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts.
Extra dry Champagne	" 40 "	" 22 8 "

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. .... Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
FINEST ASPARAGUS .... 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnutwood, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, splendid pier glasses with console tables, Tucker's plated 2, 4, 6, and 8-light hanging argand lamps rich crystals, miniature billiard table, first-rate iron safes by "T. Wetber and Son," best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate and organ, first-class carriages, horses, sets of best English harness, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hoosein Effendi, Esquire, Turkish Consul, leaving Bombay, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dessert, breakfast and tea services, best plateware such as set of dish covers containing 4 vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames breakfast companions, tea set, a handsome 5-light candelabras, single and treble branch table candlesticks, cutlery, single and double barrelled guns, revolvers, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture such as a set of dining tables in 5-pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, circular, pier and card tables with marble tops, an elegant English walnutwood drawing-room suit consists of drawing-room table, easy and drawing-room chairs and a pair of sofas, all covered with rich blue silk damask, conversation and divan couches, handsome pier glasses, Tucker's hanging and wall lamps, richly carved bookcase chiffoniers, English brass bedstead, handsome English mahogany almira with plate glass-doors, China camphorwood chest of drawers with book case, dressing and washing tables, wardrobe, reclining sofas, rich carpets, a first-rate iron safe, writing tables, choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A first-class English built circular glass fronted double seated brougham by "Windover."

A pair of handsome bay Australian young horses quiet in harness.

A handsome English built light mail phaeton in excellent order.

Sets of best English plated mounted single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class mahogany semi-grand piano by "Collard and Collard," valuable collection of coromoli lithographs and oil paintings, large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, iron water tanks, &c., a Chinchpoogly Hill.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of J. Campbell, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, made to order, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full-toned semi-grand piano, by "Broadwood and Sons," rich Brussel's carpets handsome China gilt jars, vases and table ornaments, a first class English built open carriage by Ness Brothers, in excellent order, a pair of bay Australian carriage horses, over 15 hands, sets of best English brass mounted carriage harness, gas fittings, choice plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. SENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of HENRY ANDREWS, Esq., Official Assignee.

The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome China dessert and tea services, best Mappin's platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, tea tray, waiter, a set of best electro-plated king's pattern spoons and forks in mahogany case, handsome dessert fish knives with ivory handles for 12 persons in cases, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., handsome French polished furniture made to order by "Deschamps and Co.," such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboards, dining room chairs, handsome gilt dining room punkas, screens, handsome circular pier and card tables, with marble tops, English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, full back'd sofas, centre Ottoman, very rich Brussel's velvet pile carpets, whatnots, chiffonier handsome plated light hanging argand lamp, a first class sweet-toned semi-grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons" in excellent order, very handsome China and Japanese jars, vase and table ornaments, camp cots, English brass small bedstead cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a firstrate breech-loading central fire rifle in case, a valuable collection of books, choice plants, gas fittings, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A first class English built open carriage by Ness Brothers with a pair of handsome Bay Australian horses and a set of English brass mounted harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at the bungalow lately occupied by the late Dr. WARD, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Honorable Mr. A. M. ROGERS, changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable landed property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the two-storied house standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos 12 and 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the east side by Marine Street and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property, apply to Messrs Bimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—PUBLIC MARKETS OF BOMBAY.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed by H. E. Jacomb, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, to put up to Public Auction the right to collect fees paid in the public markets by the squatters and others who deal in fruit, vegetables, fish and articles of various kinds and who pay daily fees.

The rate of fees paid in each markets together with particulars of the monthly receipts from the same for the last three years, and information as to the terms of sale, can be ascertained at the Municipal Commissioner's Office or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets. The sale will take place at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

The right to collect the fees will extend from the 1st January to 31st December 1876, and the collection in each Market will be put up for sale separately.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed properties at Mazagon, Mathurpacady and Gunpowder Manufactory Roads.

On MONDAY next the 20th day of instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at the undermentioned hours, the undermentioned valuable properties by order of Mortgagee Bai Buchoobai, widow and executrix of Dorabjee Burjorjee Coope, deceased, and on account and risk of Mortgagor Sorabjee Jeevajee but in whose name by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 9th day of May 1870 executed by the said mortgagor.

Lot No. 1 at 3 P. M.—All that piece of Fazandaree ground with the range of buildings consisting of five compartments built thereon, situate in Bombay, without the Fort, at Mathurpacady, containing by admeasurement 371 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Cowasjee Mistry, on the west by the Hon'ble ... on the north by the property of Sorabjee Hormusjee and on the south by the Mathurpacady Road and registered by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 5

Lot No. 2 at 4 P. M.—All that piece of Fazandaree ground with the dwelling house and premises built thereon, situated in Bombay, without the Fort, at Gunpowder Road, containing by admeasurement 1452 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Nanabhoy Raghu, on the west by a Abooraimin Tomb, on the north by the Gunpowder road, and on the south by the property of Heerajee Cotch and registered by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 190.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND BLACK TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Messrs. JEHANGEER, HORMUSJEE, & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Kanja Lane, without the Fort by order of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Saah Dollo Manchund the following cases of tea:—

253 cases of Hyson green tea.
104 Do. Foochow black tea.

Lots will be made to suit the convenience of purchasers as the tea passes the different numbers.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and goods to be cleared within 3 days.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a gentleman.
1 English secondhand Dogcart in good order with lamps.
The property of a gentleman.
A nearly new light English built Park phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton. The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

ALSO,

A serviceable English built buggy with lamp by E. Kesterton.

Just Landed.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

ALSO,

A new miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.
One four seated phaeton.
One landau sociable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May 1873, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and judge for themselves the merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as a Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE Co., 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, Sole Agents. W. & W. Manufacturing Co

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